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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE Bureau OF THE American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

OCTOBER, 1895.

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

Director—CLINTON FURBISH.

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OCTOBER, 1895.

BRAZIL.

OFFICIAL CENSUS.

This first systematic census of Brazil was undertaken in 1890, by order of Congress,. The work of compilation has not yet been completed in all its branches, but a published abstract shows that the twenty States of the Republic contain 225 cities, 460 villages, 684 municipalities and 1,553 parishes.

The total population is found to be 18,000,000, and the area is 8,233,632 square kilometers, or 3,170,000 square miles.

By a municipal census recently taken and carefully revised, the population of Rio de Janeiro is given as 522,651, a number much smaller than it was supposed would be shown.

In 1585, the population of the city, not then the capital, was 3,850; in 1821 it had reached 112,695, and in 1870 rose to 255,381.

Of the present population, 293,653 are male, and 228,994 female, living in 48,576 houses. The whites number 327,789, the blacks 64,538, the Indians 17,445, and the mixed population is given as 112,879.

There were found to be 155,000 foreigners; of whom 106,461 are Portuguese, 17,789 Italians, 10,750 Spaniards, 3,962 French, with a few thousands of other nationalities.

THE AMAZON CABLE.

It is stated that the steamer Faraday will shortly leave England with the cable which is to be laid in the Amazon river from Para to Manaos. This enterprise is being carried out by an English Company under an exclusive contract with the Brazilian Government. The line will be 1,400 miles long and will have sixteen intermediate stations. All previous attempts at establishing telegraphic communication in these districts have been unsuccessful, owing to the dense and rapid growth of the forest along the banks of the river.

As an indication of the great importance of the trade of the Amazon, it may be stated that the Faraday, a steamer of 5,000 tons, can easily proceed the entire distance from the mouth of the river to Manaos.

CHILE.

NEW FOREIGN LOAN.

The following is the translation of the bill presented to Congress for the raising of a loan of 6,500,000 pounds sterling, to be applied to the purchase or construction of railroads, and to other public works.

ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to contract a foreign loan up to £6,500,000, to bear interest at not more than 4½ per cent. per annum, and with half per cent. cumulative amortization.

ART. 2. The proceeds of this loan shall be applied as follows:

(a). £1,500,000 to the conclusion of the railways contracted in 1888.

(b). £650,000 to the purchase of rolling stock for the railways in operation.

(c). £1,300,000 to the construction of the following lines:

Cabildo to Salamanca, Illapel to San Marcos, Serena to Ballenar, Ballenar to Copiapó, and Punta Diaz to Chañarcillo.

(d). £1,000,000 to the prolongation of the northern central line from the Department of Copiapó.

(e). £640,000 in port improvements at Talcahuano.

(f). £400,000 in port improvements at Constitución, Valparaiso and other places.

(g). Surplus to the prolongation of the Southern Central line to Puerto Montt.

ART. 3. The President of the Republic is empowered to employ up to £3,000,000 sterling of this loan in the purchase of bonds of the Caja de Crédito Hipotecario of the class specified in the following article. The purchase of these bonds shall be made by tender at a price not exceeding ninety-five per cent.

ART. 4. The Caja de Crédito Hipotecario shall issue a series of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and with one per cent. of cumulative amortization, in sterling money, which shall be paid at the option of the holders in Santiago, London, Paris, or Berlin.

ART. 5. The bonds acquired by virtue of the provisions of Article 3 shall be disposed of when the development of the public works requires it, with the authority of Congress, payment being guaranteed with the full security of Chile.

ART. 6. If use should not be made of the authority conferred in Article 1, the President of the Republic may issue exterior bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest per annum, with half per cent. cumulative amortization, in the proportion that may be necessary to convert the whole, or a part of the exterior debt, and to obtain funds to an amount not exceeding ninety per cent. of the sum specified in the said aricle. In this case the provisions of the remaining preceding articles will continue in force.

ART. 7. The authorization granted by this law shall remain in force for one year.

SANTIAGO, August 20, 1895.

JORJE MONTT.
ENRIQUE MACIVER

COMPLETION OF THE DRY DOCK AT TALCAHUANO.

After six years in construction, the dry dock at Talcahuano has been finished and formally accepted by the Government. The completion of this work is of great importance to the commerce of the South Pacific, as the largest vessels trading in those waters may be docked there.

COLOMBIA.

The following report on the subject of *shipping and railway charges at Barranquilla*, submitted by Consul John Bidlake under date of July 22 to the Department of State, is taken from the United States Consular Reports for October:

This consulate is in receipt of inquiries from intending shippers as to the amounts charged per ton by the railroad company for transhipping freight from Sabanilla to Barranquilla, and *vice versa*, and asking for other general information, the object being to determine the amounts that could be saved by chartering vessels direct to Barranquilla.

Sailing vessels chartered for Barranquilla during the months of December, January, February and March (the windy season) would do well to proceed to Santa Marta and there telegraph for a pilot, as the entrance at the mouth of the Magdalena River is made easier from that direction during that period; during the other eight months of the year a sailing vessel can pick up its pilot at Puerto Colombia (Sabanilla.)

With the increased export trade to the United States from this port I trust we may also have an increase of imports from the United States, and that American shipmasters will make some inquiry into the advantages to be derived by sending their vessels to Barranquilla.

PORT DUES AT BARRANQUILLA.

Light-house dues.—For the first 100 tons, $5; for each additional ton, 3 cents.

Tonnage dues.—For each ton of cargo delivered, except ballast, stones, bricks, flagstones and coal, $1; ballast, each ton, 50 cents.

Government stamps.—For each permit, bill of lading, manifest, crew list, provision list and dispatch, $2.

Pilotage.—A vessel requiring a pilot for Barranquilla for entering the river, $30; taking vessel out, $20.

Commission.—Commission houses charge $25 for doing ship's business. Pilotage and commission are in American gold.

Pier service and traffic.—The following is from a printed statement prepared by F. J. Cisneros, general agent of the direction and administration

of the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company, giving the regulations for pier and traffic at Sabanilla, the port of entry for Barranquilla:

Steamers mooring at Puerto Colombia pier will pay for the first day of twenty-four hours, or any fraction of it, to commence from the time the vessel comes alongside, £7, or its equivalent in Colombian currency at current rate of exchange; for every hour after the first twenty-four hours, day or night (except during night or feast days when the steamer is not working, when no charge will be made), 12s., or its equivalent in Colombian currency at current rate of exchange. It is understood that the pier master will decide if a vessel lying alongside the wharf affects the efficient working of same, in which case he is authorized to order removal at once.

Sailing ships will pay, according to register, in English currency, or its equivalent in Colombian currency at current rate of exchange, as follows:

Register.	Rate.		Register.	Rate.	
	£	s.		£	s.
Under 50 tons	0	10	550 and under 600 tons	3	5
Over 50 and under 100 tons	0	15	600 and under 650 tons	3	10
100 and under 150 tons	1	0	650 and under 700 tons	3	15
150 and under 200 tons	1	5	700 and under 750 tons	4	0
200 and under 250 tons	1	10	750 and under 800 tons	4	5
250 and under 300 tons	1	15	800 and under 850 tons	4	10
300 and under 350 tons	2	0	850 and under 900 tons	4	15
350 and under 400 tons	2	5	900 and under 950 tons	5	0
400 and under 450 tons	2	10	950 and under 1,000 tons	5	5
450 and under 500 tons	2	15	1,000 tons*	5	10
500 and under 550 tons	3	0			

*5s. per day for each additional 50 tons.

Sailing vessels are bound to employ the steam winch, and to pay £1. or its equivalent in Colombian currency, per day for use of same.

All vessels mooring at the pier shall pay the dues fixed by the railway company's tables.

Use of hand crane per day or part of day, $2.50 (gold), or its equivalent in Colombian currency.

Vessels mooring on the northern side of the pier shall hold on to the buoys or to their own anchors to avoid striking against the pier.

With a northwest sea and wind the railway company will not allow any vessel to moor at the pier; and should any be moored there it shall, in such case, haul away and anchor at a distance of not less than 2,000 feet when so ordered by the pier master.

Without the express permission of the pier master no vessel shall be allowed to use chains to make fast to the pier.

Every vessel shall be responsible for any damage caused to the pier by rubbing against it, or other negligence, etc.

Captains must obey the instructions of the pier master when shifting, making fast to the buoys, or performing any movement as ordered, and are requested to give notice to the pier master previous to moving away.

As regards extra work, it is understood that the working day commences at 6 a. m. and terminates at 5 p. m.

Railway rates.—The following are the freight rates charged by the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company on imports and exports from Puerto Colombia (or Sabanilla) to Barranquilla:

Imports.

	Per ton.
Wire	$4 70
Flour, lard, potatoes and rice	6 38
Matches and dry goods	9 85
Petroleum	14 78
Powder	19 04
Beer	9 85

Exports.

	Per ton.
Ivory nuts and fustic	$4 20
Coffee	6 16
Hides	7 84
Rubber and cocoa	8 98
Hats	11 76

NOTE.—The rates given are in Colombian currency. The Colombian peso (dollar) was worth 48.6 cents on July 1, 1895, according to United States Treasury valuation.

COSTA RICA.

MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The monetary unit of Costa Rica is the silver *peso* = 100 *centavos* = 4 *s.* (nominal value); approximate value, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* For weights and measures this country has adopted the metrical system.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF 1894.

ART. 1. Goods imported into the Republic shall be subject to Customs duties conformably to the stipulations of the following tariff:

CLASS I.

Stones, earths, glassware and ceramic and mineral products.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
1.	Bricks and tiles for building purposes, and millstones	free.	
2.	Coal and coke.. .....10 kil.	0	01
3.	Marble, jasper and alabaster, etc., unwrought or in blocks, roughly dressed, squared, and prepared for taking the form.	0	01
4.	The same, wrought into slabs or squares, steps and other similar articles, of whatever dimension, polished or not. Roofing slates, slate or slabs, etc.; common lime, hydraulic lime ond cements (1). Earthenware wrought into squares, large and small slabs, bath bricks, conducts, demijohns, filters, jars "*garrafones*"), moulds, garden vases and crucibles. Stones and earths, other, employed for building purposes, in the arts and industry...	0	01
5.	Marble, jasper and alabaster, etc., in slabs for tombs, statues, bas-reliefs and utensils of all kinds, with ornaments, leaves and sculptures, not specially mentioned and exceeding 2 kilogs. in weight. Slates, framed, for schools; asphalt, schists, bitumen, tar and pitch. Glass, hollow, common or ordinary, in articles such as bottles, demijohns, and ordinary flasks, not cut, covered or not. Glass, thick, ordinary, in slabs or tiles for paving or sky-lights. Tow, tarred, and silex.....	0	02

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
6.	Chalk, chalk for schools, chalk for billiards, and putty. Common pottery in household utensils of all kinds, such as cups, plates, dishes, jars, jugs, soup tureens, etc. (1).	0	07
7	Whetstones and grindstones. Mineral oils, such as, camphine, petroleum, naphtha (2), and benzine. Articles of faience, such as chamber pots, mortars, pots ("*ollas*"), washbasins, jars for pharmacies, flower-pots, painted, gilt or silvered Porcelain or its imitations of fine faience, for the table, etc. Mortars of marble, jasper, alabaster, etc. Emery in stone or powder. Crystal, hollow, or its imitations of glass, in articles such as decantors, glasses, tumblers, chimneys and globes for lamps and other articles for the table and for lighting, even of crystal or of white or colored transparent glass. Glass and crystal in plates (smooth), coloured or not, and articles of muslin-glass. Glass and crystal in rods. Utensils of faience for lighting, such as globes, shades, lamp bodies and chandeliers..	0	11
8.	Glass or crystal in balls, paper-weights, fancy and costly inkstands, pendants and other similar articles; ornamental articles, combined or not with any metal other than gold or silver. Earthenware and porcelain or its imitations, in ornamental articles, such as balls, busts, beads, knobs or handles, buttons, inkstands, statuettes, tobacco pipes and cigar or cigarette holders, and fancy and ornamental articles. Mineral talc. Glass and crystal, silvered, framed or not.....	0	54
9	Marble, jasper and alabaster, wrought in articles weighing less than 2 kilogs. Artificial eyes of glass or crystal, as well as lenses, glasses for spectacles and watches; beads, bugles, buttons, brooches, ear-rings, hairpins, and other articles for personal ornament. Meerschaum in pieces or wrought. Amber unwrought.....	1	09

(1) In virtue of a decree of July 21, 1891, Roman cement, and common pottery shall be subject to a duty of 20 *centavos* per 100 kilogs.

(2) In virtue of a decision of January 21, 1889, naphtha imported to be employed as motive power for steam craft specially mentioned shall pay 2 *centavos* per kilog.

CLASS II.

Metals and all articles in which a metal is the principal component material.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
30.	Gold and silver in ingots, bars, dust or coined. Barbed fencing wire (1). Lightning rods. Machinery of all kinds for mines and agriculture. Stretchers, staples and hooks for fencing wire (1). Fire-extinguishing grenades and tubes. Screws for iron roofs. Printing presses and accessories thereof.....	free.	
11.	Jewelry and other small articles, fancy or for personal adornment, of gold, even with stones or pearls; gold, in the leaf, for gilders; galloons, epaulets, tassels, cords, fringes, and similar articles; watches and spectacles, of gold	8	68
12.	Jewelry, silversmiths' wares and other fancy or ornamental articles of silver, even with stones or pearls; silver plate and like articles; silver in the leaf, for silvering; galloons, epaulets, tassels, cords, fringes, and similar articles; watches and spectacles, of silver.....	4	35
13.	Mercury for mines.....	0	01
	Metals:		
14.	— Sheets, ingots (1), bars (1), pointed bars, cornices, porches, gutters, roofing (1) and shingles of galvanized iron, axles for carriages, large ploughs with or without wheels, grooved rails, plates, rails, beams and joists, supports and pieces of iron of large size for bridges and buildings of all kinds; anvils, wheels for railway carriages, aad machinery of all kinds for industries (1), including sewing machines, machines for grinding maize and other grain; anchors, wire cables, and chains for ships, machines and agriculture; also old copper and scrap metal.....	0	02
15.	— Tyres, hubs and pipes, of iron or other metals...	0	03

(1) In virtue of a decree of July 21, 1891, wire and nails for fencing, iron in bars or ingots, roofing iron and their accessories, and machinery exceeding one-half ton in weight shall be subject to 20 *centavos* per 100 kilogs.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
16.	— Wire, nails, screws, round-headed tacks, spikes, rivets and bolts; cans, kettles, boilers, caloriferes, pans, sauce-pans, frying-pans, braziers, pie-dishes, coffee-pots, and kitchen utensils, other than those of tin-plate; hand mills, water filters; shot, bullets, buck-shot, basins, plates for heating flat-irons, horseshoes and shoes for oxen.....	0	07
17.	— Pipes, galvanized or not, covered or not with brass; water pumps; manikins ("*maniquies*"); large clocks for towers or public buildings; measures; scales capable of weighing more than 46 kilogs.; springs for carriages and wagons; railway chairs, breaking irons, pincers, spades and hoes, adzes, augers, breast-bits, bistouries, burins, compasses, clamps; knives, with or without handles, for arts and trades, of a length exceeding 28 centimeters; screw-drivers; carpenters' chisels, scalpels, punches ("*espadines*"), awls, fleams, chisels, vises, jacks, scythes, gouges, rabbit-planes, axes, hatchets, draw-plates, sickels, artificial magnets, lances, files, cocks for conducts, cutlasses, hammers, mortars and graters, pruning knives and shears, shovels, picks, tweezers, flat-irons, punches, hand saws of all kinds and sizes, large saws, tongs, blow-pipes, and all kinds of tools for agriculture, arts and trades; furnaces, ranges, stoves, fireplaces, Dutch ovens, andirons, grates, tubs and buckets; bedsteads, folding beds, cradles, chairs, armchairs, lounges, bidets and furniture of all kinds; surveyors' chains barometers and compasses; demijohns and like recipients; metallic cloth as well as articles thereof, such as sieves, sifters, bolters, grain-separating sieves, strong boxes or safes, and all other articles of metal not specially mentioned, weighing at least 2 kilogs...	0	11
18.	Bath-tubs and sitz-tubs, kitchen chimneys, mouse-traps; capsules for bottles; lamps and all other articles for illuminating; household articles of tin-plate weighing less than 2 kilogs., such as basins, plates, pots and similar articles; door-knockers, padlocks, locks with their keys, bolts, hinges, lock-plates, picklocks, latches, and chains for dogs and horses.....	0	22

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
19.	Scales capable of weighing up to 46 kilogs.; bells weighing at least 1 kilog.; trays and waiters; chains for hangings; steels	0	33
20.	Inkstands, inkwells, penholders and pencil-cases, knives and forks, large and small spoons, and forks, carving knives, table knives, knives exceeding 28 centimetres in length; buckles for saddlers; funeral wreaths of metal weighing less than 2 kilogs.; cruets, corkscrews and scoops; pocket and penknives; razors; scissors, pocket, sewing and the like, except shears employed in agriculture or industry; bits, muzzles of wire; spurs, stirrups, bells weighing less than 1 kilog.; hooks for clothes-racks and other uses; blocks and pulleys; tenter-hooks; springs other than for carriages or for clocks and watches; rollers and castors for furniture; pantographs; cigar-cases, purses, and all other articles not specially mentioned weighing less than 2 kilogs.....	0	54
21.	Articles gilt or silvered for table or other uses.....	0	80
22.	Metal strings not combined with other materials, for musical instruments; stills, imported with the permission of the Government; velocipedes of all sizes and of any weight	0	87
23.	Fans, needles, pens, pins, fish-hooks, mountings for spectacles, masks of metallic gauze, beads, thimbles, tinderboxes, buckles, hairpins, spangles, key-rings, hooks and eyes, ribs for fans or corsets, tinsel, purl, tacks, foil, bronzing-powder ("*purpurina*"), talc in sheets, Dutch gold, bronzing-foil, hawkbells, glaziers' diamonds, and springs for clocks and watches; personal ornaments, earrings, and imitation ornaments, crosses and crucifixes; all common hardware not specially mentioned, and all articles of tin-plate with the exception of chandeliers or night-lamps and household articles and those for table service, such as basins, plates, pots, which are classed in n° 18; musical strings with core of silk; funeral wreaths of metal weighing up to 2 kilogs.....	1	09
24.	Side arms, such as swords, stilettos, daggers, foils, sabres, etc., and blades for said arms, including bamboo or metal canes.....	4	89

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
25.	Caps or cartridges, primed, loaded or not, for fire-arms of all kinds; percussion caps; detached parts of fire-arms, such as hammers, nipples and triggers	6	52
26.	Fire-arms, mounted or not, such as carbines, revolvers and guns, each	3	00

CLASS III.

Products employed in pharmacy, perfumery and chemical industries.

27.	Tar, chloride of lime, resin, gympsum and miners' fuses	0	02
28.	Mineral and gaseous waters, animal black, caustic soda, azotates, cocoanut and palm oil	0	04
29.	Cinchona or ferruginous wines and medicines, proprietary or not Moxa (double extract). Oil colors; codliver oil; glue and gelatine, albumen, starch, feculæ for industrial purposes; acids, salicylic, phenic or carbolic; common turpentine oil, white lead, alum, oxide of zinc; shoe-blacking, ink, writing in whatever receptacles; lampblack for printing-ink and other uses; mineral salts, natural, of all kinds, for the manufacture of waters not enumerated in the tariff; carbonate of soda, crystallized; scientific instruments; pill-machines and other utensils and apparatus of metal used in pharmacies; syringes of glass; linseed, olive, and other oils, natural, without mixture and not patented. Acids, acetic, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, oxalic, sulphuric, tartaric and citric; aqua fortis and aqua regia; sulphur; barytas, natural and artificial; ammonia, or salts; liquid gallnuts; vaseline, not perfumed; poison for hides, ants, flies, etc.; castor or palma christi oil; green vitriol; dextrine and turpentine	0	11
30.	Malt extract	0	13
31.	Graduated measures, nursing bottles and mortars, of crystal; salts, Glauber, Epsom or English; nitric salt, Rochelle salt, and bicarbonate of soda, in powder; borax or tinkal; cork stoppers for bottles; indigo and cochineal; colors, prepared, and inks; dyeing extracts, garancine and its mixtures and madder; varnish of all kinds; common bottling wax and indelible ink; bonbons and pastilles, medicinal; honey; cocoa butter; gum arabic, liquid or solid	0	22

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
32.	Oil, almond and croton; alcohol, absolute, for use in pharmacies, in quantities and exceeding 16 litres; balsams, natural; incense; court-plaster and sparadrap; bitter drops; wafers, medicinal or not; medicines in capsules of gelatine; assay-balances; medicinal seeds and barks; soda, purgative or refreshing; fruit salts; pyrethrin and citrate of magnesia	0	33
33.	Waters: Florida, lavender, Cologne, divine, Kananga; "*tricofero*," marvellous essence; sarsaparilla prepared; extracts for syrups and Reuter's syrup; laural water, bay rum, and other aromatic waters, also toilet vinegar; sealing wax, aniline and carmine; syringes and cupping glasses of gutta-percha, and other articles for pharmacies and drug stores, as well as surgical instruments of gutta-percha; drugs and medicines not specially mentioned	0	54
34.	Gunpowder, unprepared	0	65
35.	Gunpowder, in pyrotechnical preparations; ambergris; oils, perfumed; creams, pomades, opiates, perfumed pastilles, powders and other similar products, including the weight of receptacles; soap, perfumed; extracts, such as patchouli, ylang-ylang, Jockey club, and other articles of perfumery not specially mentioned	1	09
36.	Medicines, proprietary, such as balsams and oils, compounded, Belloc's charcoal; pills, patented and compounded, other than ferruginous or iodo-ferruginous pills; syrups and wines, patented, other than Cinchona or ferruginous wines, etc. [1]; homeopathic globules and medicines	1	50
37.	Essences, concentrated	4	35
38.	Musk, natural or artificial	17	39

CLASS IV.

Vegetable textile fibres.

39.	Osier; pita or agave, crude; tow of all kinds; coffee and flour sacks, common oilcloth for packing purposes, and all waterproof tissues for protecting carriages, coffee, etc., against rain; cotton, not ginned	0	02

[1] In virtue of a decision of April 13, 1894, Chevrier's wine, with extract of codliver oil, shall be subject to a duty of 11 *centavos* per kilog.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
40.	Cotton, ginned, and cordage; osier and vegetable fibres in articles, such as baskets, brooms, brushes, etc.; hose, sewed or nailed; oilcloth of common tissues, for floors and mats	0	04
41.	Thread in wicks or for sewing sacks; lint and cotton prepared for dressing wounds	0	07
42.	Thread in skeins, hanks and spools; canvas for embroidery	0	22
43.	Blankets, unbleached, smooth or twilled, sailcloth, Russia duck; fine carpets on cotton tissues, wool, linen, or materials other than silk; carpets, printed, and carpets not containing wool	0	26
44.	Sheets; blankets, bleached; madapolam and transparent tissues ("*estribillas*"); wicks for lamps and tinder-boxes; cords and twine; tape-measures	0	33
45.	Drills, ticking and mixed tissues ("*mezclillas*"); counterpanes, and patterns, double width ("*de alto*"); umbrellas and parasols, without admixture of wool or silk	0	43
46.	Hammocks, wallets, saddle-bags, night-bags; calicoes, "*sandalos*," lustering, osnaburgs ("*coletillas*"), cretonnes and other tissues for lining and for artificial flowers; piques, percales, percalines, batistes, gauzes, muslins, cambric, lawns; tarlatans, plain or figured, bleached and printed, or of one colour	0	54
47.	Long lawns ("*estopillas*"), Irish cloth, grass cambric ("*yerbillas*"), Dutch cloth, and other similar cloth, even with admixture of cotton; knitted goods, such as vests, stockings and drawers; shag, plain or figured, and damasked tissues for tablecloths, napkins, towels, and other domestic uses; handkerchiefs, shawls, sashes or belts and comforters of pure cotton	0	65
48.	Elastic of cotton, for boots and shoes	0	75
49.	Tissues mixed with wool, embroidered muslin; collars, shirt fronts, cuffs, tuckers, camisoles, gloves, lining for hats, and other similar articles; comforts with silk borders	0	87

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
50.	Tulles, plain, printed or with flowers, such as curtains, mosquito-nets, etc.; lace, embroidered bands and other ornaments; ribbons, tape or ferret, tresses, braids, garters, suspenders, corsets of all kinds; crinolines or underskirts; tissues or stuffs of cotton in which cotton predominates and in the manufacture of which a small quantity of silk or of wool and silk has been employed, not enumerated in the tariff, as, for example, the ribbons classed in n° 62. Comforters and handkerchiefs mixed with silk; shawls with admixture of wool, embroidered with silk or with silk fringes; leaves cut out or other articles for artificial flowers, and trimmings of all kinds; patterns for boots and shoes, with or without elastics; ready-made clothing of cotton (other than knitted, which is classed in n° 47).....	1	09
51.	Pita manufactured into hats, cigar cases and other similar articles. Ready-made clothing of linen of whatever kind or texture.....	2	17

CLASS V.

Animal textile fibres

52.	Felt in the piece for roofs, walls and other similar uses; felt for hats and like articles.....	0	04
53.	Bristles, horsehair, hair and wool of all kinds, raw, and wastes of these materials, excepting human hair classed in n° 61; horsehair, hair and bristles wrought into articles such as brushes for currying, scrubbing or boot brushes, also brushes for artisans.....	0	11
54.	Wool in skeins, spun or twisted; mattresses and pillows of wool or horsehair.....	0	22
55.	Saddle blankets ("*mantillones*") of cotton or wool..	0	35
56.	Baize, blankets, plaids, cassocks, mantles, umbrellas and parasols, of wool; bristles, horsehair or hair, braided or wrought into clothes, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, etc., and paint brushes of all kinds; tissues of horsehair of all kinds.....	0	54

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
57.	Carpets or moquette of wool and tissues of wool, plain or twilled, in patterns or in the piece, such as alpacas, merinos, cashmere, and "*lanillas*" (a kind of flannel); scarfs or shawls of wool, tissues other than cloths (see n° 59), of wool pure or mixed with materials other than silk; velvets, damask and damasked tissues; umbrellas and parasols of pure or mixed silk.....	0	87
58.	Elastic of wool, for boots and shoes.....	81	7
59.	Cloth, serge, cassimere or flannel of wool, whatever their denomination, in the piece or in patterns, pure or mixed; tissues of wool mixed with silk or cotton and silk, except ribbons (see n° 62); scarfs and shawls of wool mixed with silk or with silk embroidery or fringes; stockings, shirts, chemisettes, drawers and other similar articles, knitted or not, of wool, even mixed with a small quantity of silk, provided that the wool constitutes the predominant material; patterns of tissues of wool for boots and shoes, with or without elastic.	1	09
60	Elastic of silk, for boots and shoes.....	1	50
61.	Silk and floss silk, raw, spun, twisted or not; human hair or imitations thereof, not manufactured or in wigs. Ready-made clothing of wool in which woollen tissue predominates, even with lining or trimmings of other materials; tassels, lace, braids, cords, tapes, sashes and articles of trimmings, of wool; hammocks and strings for musical instrnments, of silk; patterns for boots and shoes, of silk, with or without elastic. "*Tisues*" (stuffs with gold or silver embroidery) of all kinds, and dalmaticas or sacerdotal vestments made of such stuffs, with wool or any other material.....	2	17
62.	Tissues of all kinds, of silk, or those in which silk is the predominant material, mixed with a small quantity of cotton, wool, or other material, such as silk velvet or shag, plush and analogous tissues, even when the ground of the tissue is of cotton or wool, tapes, ribbons, garters, suspenders, ornaments, and articles of trimmings not specially mentioned	3	26
63.	Ready-made clothing of silk or in which silk tissue predominates, even with lining or trimmings of other materials.....	4	35

CLASS VI.

Nos.	*Paper and its applications.*	Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
64.	Cardboard and packing paper, and paper called "*estraza*" (common straw paper), in sheets or reams, or made into large or small boxes, such as those used in pharmacies and drug stores, also paper bags employed for the same purpose; charts, plans, and maps; printed books, copy books for schools, ruled or not; cardboard and white paper for printing, lithography, drawing and bookbinding. Writing, filtering, and blotting paper, also telegraphic tapes; dishes and household utensils of carton-pierre (papier maché), painted or varnished, neither figured, gilt nor ornamented. Music paper, printed music, bound or not. Sand or emery paper	0	02
65.	Cigarette paper, in reams or books; coloured cardboard and paper for flowers, shades or typographical impressions. Wall paper, and paper for letter copying in sheets or bound. Blank books, ruled or not.....	0	11
66.	Articles of clothing of cardboard and paper, such as collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc. Lanterns of paper and cardboard.....	0	22
67.	Toys; accessories for photography, gilt or not, of cardboard or carton-pierre; cardboard and paper, gilt, silvered or enamelled (imitation); lines for writing, envelopes for letters, labels; boxes of games, such as loto, etc.; playing cards; fancy or ornamental articles of cardboard, paper and carton-pierre; dishes and other household utensils of carton-pierre, figured or gilt.....	0	54
68.	Visiting and fancy cards of cardboard and paper; flowers, engravings, pictures, and drawings on paper, for fans, and masks of cardboard and paper.	1	09

CLASS VII.

Wood and other vegetable materials employed in industry and agriculture and manufactured articles of these materials.

69.	Manures of all kinds for agriculture (1)	free.
70.	Machines and apparatus of all kinds for agriculture and navigation, also vessels....	do.

(1) In virtue of a decree of July 21, 1891, guano and manures of all kinds shall be subject to a duty of 20 *centavos* per 100 kilogs.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
71.	Esparto and cane, raw; barrels and casks, empty; staves, hoops, etc.; blocks for hats, lasts, and other forms or models; spheres and globes; machines of all kinds for industry (1); instruments and tools for agriculture and industry; handles for axes, spades, brooms, and for all kinds of iron tools; wheels for carts..	0	2
72.	Carts, wheelbarrows, with their wheels and other accessories; shingles and rafters ("*clavolte*") and all kinds of building wood (2), such as boards, planks, beams, joists, round wood, laths, etc.; dyeing and tan barks; mats of esparto; buckets or pails; plumb levels; cocks, measures, bellows, and levers; shovels, combs for looms, and implements of all kinds for the arts or trades	0	04
73.	Cabinet-makers' wood, in logs or pieces; wooden cases for packing; boxes, fancy or not, for packing shawls; boxes of shavings, etc., employed in pharmacies, neither lined nor ornamented; sculptures and statues exceeding 2 kilogs. in weight; doors and windows of wood, with or without their iron fittings, etc.....	0	11
74.	Chairs, sofas, armchairs of all kinds, with or without springs and however upholstered; bedsteads; wardrobes, tables and other furniture; moldings, gilt or not, varnished or not; rules, rat-traps; cork, unwrought.....	0	11
75	Baskets of rushes, brooms of rushes or cane; harmoniums, organs, pianos and other similar instruments; matches; trunks, covered or not; musical instruments, such as accordeons, bagpipes, violins, harps, etc.; railway and tramway carriages for passengers, omnibuses, carriages and other vehicles not mentioned.....	0	22
76.	Pictures with frames and glass; frames of all kinds, gilt or not, varnished or not; trays, waiters, and utensils for cleaning knives; bagatelle and billiard tables; Venetian and other blinds....	0	33

(1) Machines and apparatus of wood for the manufacture of sugar shall, from June 3, 1893, until June 3, 1895, be exempt from import duty.

(2) Building wood to be employed in the works of the port of Limon shall, from July 29, 1890, until July 29, 1895, be exempt from duty. (*Decree of July 28, 1890.*)

Wood exported through the port of Puntarenas or any other port open for such exportation on the Pacific coast shall, on and after August 1, 1893, be subject to a duty of 1 *peso* per ton. (*Decree of July 18, 1893.*)

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
77.	Pen and pencil holders of any color; albums and boxes, fancy or costly, weighing more than 2 kilogs.; paint boxes, musical boxes with cranks; toys of all kinds; boxes for chess and the like; stereoscopes, work-boxes, cases, etc.; liquer cases; combs and card-cases	0	54
78.	Empty boxes, fancy, weighing less than 2 kilogs.; musical boxes, winding and spring; albums, sculptures and statues weighing less than 2 kilogs.; fans and buttons; pipes, tobacco; cigar and cigarette holders	1	09
79.	Walking sticks and canes of all kinds	2	17

CLASS VIII.

Skins and other animal products employed in industry, and articles manufactured of these materials.

80.	Transmission belts of leather	0	02
81.	Tallow and greases not specially mentioned, common, liquid or solid, and principally employed for the manufacture of soap, etc.; ivory, crude	0	04
82.	Spermaceti, raw; hides and skins, not tanned, tallow candles	0	07
83.	Soap, common; buckets and hose for drawing water	0	09
84.	Candles of spermaceti or composition; skins, common, or sole-leather and kipskin, patent leather and calfskin, sheepskin, cordovan, morocco, kid, etc.	0	11
85.	Parchment or its imitations, for writing; wax, white or yellow, unwrought; feathers, detached, not prepared, and feather dusters	0	22
86.	Tortoise-shell, crude; wax matches; skins wrought into saddlemakers' wares, such as girths, straps, holsters, trunks or valises, saddles, harness and analogous articles not specially mentioned; razor straps, measuresof leather; pillows and mattresses of feathers	0	33
87.	Fur cloaks and covers; also fine skins with the hair, and their imitations	0	43
88.	Whalebone, raw or prepared, for any purpose excepting walking sticks classed in Nos. 79 and 91; combs, etc., of horn or bone; shot-bags or cartridge-belts for hunters; sacks or bags for other uses; sewing, toilet and other cases; portfolios and purses; sheepskin and morocco cut in bands for hat lining; whips and riding whips; wax candles	0	54

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
89.	Boots and shoes of leather, with or without elastics, and finished uppers prepared for soling; sandals.	0	65
90.	Boots and shoes of woolen or cotton tissues, with or without tips of leather; buttons of leather; flowers and fruits, as well as all articles of wax other than candles; quills for writing...	1	09
91.	Ivory, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, wrought into small wares ("*merceria*"); jet and mother-of-pearl, wrought; gut strings; ornamental feathers; gloves or gauntlets; walking sticks; boots and shoes of silk tissue or combined with silk, with or without leather tips..	2	17

CLASS IX.

Alimentary products.

92.	Salt, common; rice, bran, linseed or linseed-meal; maize, beans, wheat, barley, rye, oats, and similar products; hay and other fodder; potatoes, leguminous plants and vegetables, fresh; seeds for vegetables, flowers and plants; comfits in cakes; fruits, fresh; nuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds and similar fruits, not preserved, with or without shells.	0	02
93.	Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked or in brine, except hams and sausages, which are classed in No. 94; flour of wheat, maize, oats, etc.; hops and malt of barley or of any other fermenting substance; lard and butter.....	0	04
94.	Beer in casks or bottles; vinegar and cider in casks or bottles; Meats, fish and shellfish, preserved in oil or not, or seasoned, in tins or not, such as patés de-foi-gras, sardines, etc.; hams, sausages, bacon and cheese, in tins or not; cocaa in the bean; sago in powder or in the grain; starch of yucca; lactuous flour; ginger beer; pearled barley, maccaroni and other alimentary pastes; biscuits, fine or common, and all alimentary feculæ not specially mentioned; Alpist; sugar, not refined; fish of all kinds, dried, smoked, salt or in brine; yeast in powder or in paste.....	0	07
95.	Wines of all kinds other than Champagne, in bottles.	0	09
96.	Wines, red, table, in bottles (1).....	0	03

(1) Decree of February 13, 1888, Art. 5.—In the cases defined by law, false declarations relating to wines which are not red table wines shall be punished by a fine equal to four times the amount of duties leviable on the entire shipment of wine given in the consular documents or invoices.

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
97.	Wines, red, table, in large bottles ("*garrafones*") or in barrels	0	05
98.	Condensed milk; sugar, refined; Cassia ("*canelon*"), ground or not; cuminseed; pepper, white or black, ground or not; Jamaica pimento and other spices not specially mentioned in No. 100	0	11
99.	Wines of all kinds, in pipes, large bottles ("*garrafones*") and barrels; olives; capers, pickles, vegetables preserved in vinegar or in brine, sauces of all kinds and mustard in powder, grain or prepared; meat extracts, chocolate and cocoa in powder; fruits, dried, of all kinds, and fruits preserved in their juice or in syrup; jams and jellies of all kinds, preserves, comfits, sweetmeats and pastilles of sugar and gum; preserves of all kinds not specially mentioned	0	13
100.	Fruits preserved in brandy or syrup, not medicinal. Cinnamon, ground or not; nutmegs, cloves, saffron, tea	0	22
101.	"*Mistelas*" (prepared liqueurs), in receptacles other than barrels or demijohns	0	80
102.	"*Mistelas*," in barrels or demijohns	1	05
103.	Cognac, whiskey, geneva and other liqueurs the importation of which is not prohibited, in any recipient other than barrels or demijohns	0	80
104.	Champagne, whatever be the recipient, cognac, geneva, whiskey and other liqueurs the importation of which is not prohibited, in barrels or demijohns	1	06

CLASS X.

Miscellaneous goods.

105.	Samples of no value, of all kinds "*Tagua*," corozo or vegetable ivory, unwrought. Abacus and Level's apparatus, and similar articles. Transmission belts of caoutchouc. Posters, such as those of the Equitable ("*Equitativa*"), or lithographeâ or printed for gratuitous distribution	0	02
106.	Hose, garden, of gutta-percha	0	09
107.	Door mats of caoutchouc	0	30
108.	Clepsydras and hour-glasses	0	33
109.	Cages of all kinds. Toys, shoes, boots, mackintoshes, recipients of all kinds, combs and articles of all sorts, other than ornamental articles, of gutta-percha	0	54

Nos.		Duty per kilog. Pesos.	Centavos.
110.	Cigarettes, cigars, cut tobacco and snuff.....	2	18
111.	Ornamental articles of gutta-percha. Celluloid manufactured in articles of all kinds. Buttons and small wares of all kinds of "*tagua*," corozo or vegetable ivory. Hats and caps of all kinds, with or without ornaments (except those of pita or jipijapa, which are classed in n° 51). Watches other than gold or silver, and all kinds of wall or table clocks.....	1	9
112.	Precious stones and pearls, not set.....	100	

WHARFAGE DUES.

ART. 2. In addition to import duties the following wharfage dues shall be levied:

113.	Fertilizers. Poultry.....	free. (1)	
114.	Baggage.....	0	02
	Animals:		
115.	Horses	free. (1)	
116.	Bulls, cows and calves.....	do. (1)	
117.	Sheep, goats and animals not mentioned....	do. (1)	
118.	Goods of all kinds on importation	0	00½
119.	Do., on exportation..... 3 kil.	0	01
120.	Reshipment..... ..... 100 kil.	1	20

(1) In virtue of a decision dated February 4, 1893, goods exempt from duty on importation shall pay, nine days after warehousal, a fee of 10 centavos per day and per 46 kilogrammes.

By decree of August 21, 1891, bananas, fruits and vegetables and alimentary roots exported through the port of Limon are exempt from wharfage dues.

See Article 93 of the Fiscal Code.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

By circular of the Ministry of Finance, dated February 18, 1895, importers of goods through the ports of Limon and Puntarenes must, on and after May 18, 1895, furnish Consular invoices in strict conformance to the following form :

Invoice of goods, shipped by... ... . on board of..... Captain ....in destination of the port of..... in Costa Rica, consigned to ..... . at the expense and risk of ....

Marks and countermarks.	Numbers.	Number of packages.		Kind of packages.	Gross weight of each package.		Total weight of packages.		Nature, kind and denomination of the goods according to the Customs tariff.	Value of the goods in foreign country.	Expenses incurred up to the port of arrival, in foreign money.	Country of origin of the goods.
		In figures.	In letter.		In figures.	In letters.	In figures.	In letters.				

COSTA RICA.

MONEDAS, PESAS Y MEDIDAS.—La unidad monetaria en Costa Rica es el *peso* que vale próximamente 5 pesetas (valor nominal) y se divide en 100 centavos. Con respecto á pesas y medidas, este país ha adoptado el sistema métrico.

ARANCEL DE ADUANAS—EDICION OFICIAL DE 1894.

ART 1°.—Las mercaderías que se importen á la República quedan sujetas á impuesto de Aduana, con arreglo al siguiente arancel.

Partida.	CLASE PRIMERA.	Derechos.	
	Piedras, tierras, cristalería y productos cerámicos y minerales.		
		Pesos.	Centavos.
1.	Ladrillos y tejas de construcción y piedras para molino	libres.	
2.	Carbón y coke ..... por cada 10 kilogr.	$0	01
3.	Mármoles, jaspes y alabastros, etc., en tosco ó en trozos, desbastados, escuadrados y preparados para darles forma..... kilogr.	0	01
4.	Id. id. cortados en losa para pavimentos, escalones y otros usos semejantes, de cualquier tamaño, sean ó no pulimentados. Pizarras para techos ó en losas para pavimentos y otros usos semejantes; cal común é hidráulica y cementos. Barro obrado en azulejos, baldosas, baldosines, ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos (*Bath bricks*), tubos, damajuanas, filtros, garrafones, moldes, macetas para jardín y crisoles. Las demás piedras y tierras empleadas en la construcción, las artes y la industria. kilogr.	0	01

		Pesos.	Centavos.
5.	Mármoles, jaspes y alabastros labrados en losas para sepulcros, estatuas, bajo-relieves y utensilios de cualquier clase, con adornos, follajes y cinceladuras, no expresados en otras partidas de este Arancel y de más de dos kilogramós de peso. Pizarras en marco para uso de las escuelas. Asfalto, esquistos, betunes, alquitranes y breas. Vidrio hueco común ú ordinario, como botellas, damajuanas y frascos comunes sin talladura alguna, forrados y sin forrar. Vidrio grueso, ordinario, preparado en forma de planchas ó tejas para lumbrera ó tragaluz. Estopas alquitranadas y piedras de chispa..... .....kilogr.	0	02
6.	Creta ó greda, tiza y pasta para tacos de billar, y masilla. Loza ordinaria, de barro, en toda clase de vajilla destinada al uso de la mesa, como tazas, platos, fuentes, cántaros, jarros y soperas etc ... .kilogr.	0	07
7.	Piedras y ruedas para afilar instrumentos. Aceites minerales, como cantín, petróleo, nafta (1) y la benzina. Barro obrado en bacinillas, morteros, ollas, palanganas, pomos para uso de las boticas, en macetas pintadas, doradas ó plateadas. Porcelana ó su imitación en loza fina de mesa etc. Mármoles, jaspes, alabastros, etc., en morteros. Esmeril en piedra ó polvo para pulir. Cristal hueco y vidrio que lo imite, como botellas, vasos, copas, tubos, bombas y demás objetos para servicio de mesa y alumbrado, ya sean de cristal ó de vidrio trasparente, blanco ó teñido. Vidrio y cristal plano, sean ó no de color, y los llamados de muselina. Vidrio y cristal en varillas. Barro en útiles para alumbrado, como bombas, reflectores, recipientes y candeleros .....kilogr.	0	11

(1) Según acuerdo de 21 de Noviembre de 1889, el aforo para la nafta es de $0.02 kilo cuando se introduzca para fuerza motriz en las embarcaciones de vapor allí indicadas; y el aforo de $0.11 kilo para los demás usos; previniendo á los introductores que se acogieren al importe más favorable, que si dicho artículo se destina á otro uso, que no sea el determinado en la concesión, serán responsables y castigados con las penas establecidas para el contrabando.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
8.	Vidrio ó cristal en bolas, pisa-papeles, tinteros, de fantasía y lujo, perillas y otros objetos semejantes, y los de adorno, entre ó no algún metal en su formación, no siendo éste oro ó plata. Barro, porcelana ó su imitación, en objetos de adorno, en bolas, bustos, cuentas, perillas, botones, escribanías, esculturas, pipas ó boquillas y objetos de fantasía y adorno. Talco mineral. Vidrio y cristales azogados, con ó sin marco ....kilogr.	0	54
9.	Mármoles, jaspes y alabastros manufacturados en objetos de menos de dos kilógramos de peso. Vidrio y cristal en ojos artificiales, lentes, anteojos y vidrios para relojes, rocalla, cuentas, botones y prendedores; aretes, horquillas y todo género de prendas de uso personal. Espuma de mar en pedazos ó manufacturada. Ambar no manufacturado... .. .. kilogr.	1	09

CLASE SEGUNDA.

Metales y todas las manufacturas en que entre un metal como principal elemento.

10.	Oro y plata en pasta, barras, polvo ó moneda. Alambre con púas para cerca. Pararrayos. Toda clase de maquinaria para la industria minera y agrícola, estiradores ó tenazas y palancas para templar alambre de cerca. Granadas ó tubos contra incendios. Tornillos para techos de hierro. Imprenta y sus útiles....	libres.	
11.	Oro en alhajas y otros objetos pequeños de lujo y adorno, aunque tengan piedras y perlas; preparado en hojas para dorar, en galones, charreteras, borlas, cordones, flecos y otros semejantes; en relojes de bolsa y anteojos ....kilogr.	0	68
12.	Plata en alhajas y joyería, y otros objetos de lujo y adorno, aunque tengan piedras y perlas; en objetos para servicio de mesa y otros semejantes; preparado en hojas para platear, en galones, charreteras, borlas, cordones, flecos y otros semejantes; en relojes de bolsa y anteojos .. ..kilogr.	4	35
13.	Azogue para minería..... ... .kilogr.	0	01

		Pesos.	Centavos.
14.	Metales en planchas, lingotes, barras, barretas punteadas, en cornisas, aleros, canoas, tapas y tejas de hierro galvanizado, en ejes para carreta, en arados grandes con ó sin ruedas, carriles, chapas, rieles, vigas y viguetas, pilares y piezas grandes de hierro para puentes y todo género de construcciones; en yunques, ruedas para vagones y toda clase de máquinas para la industria, inclusive las de coser, moler maiz y otros granos; en anclas, cables de alambre y cadenas para buques, maquinaria y agricultura, así como el cobre viejo y las piezas de metal inutilizadas..... .....kilogr.	0	02
15.	Metales ó hierro en llantas, bocinas y tubos para cañerías ....kilogr.	0	03
16.	Metales manufacturados en alambre, clavos, tornillos, tachuelas, redoblones, remaches y pernos; en frascos, calderos, calentadores, caloríferos, ollas, cazuelas, sartenes, braseros, comales, cafeteras, y otros utensilios de cocina excepto los de hojalata; en molinillos y filtradores de agua; en munición de caza, balas, balines, pailas, plantillas para calentar planchas, herraduras para caballos y bueyes .... kilogr.	0	07
17.	Metales en tubos, estén ó no galvanizados ó chapeados de latón; en bombas para sacar agua; en maniquíes, relojes grandes de torre ó para servicio público, pulgarios, en romanas para pesar más de cuarenta y seis kilógramos; muelles para carruajes y vagones, cojines, alcotanas, alicates, azadas y azadones, azuelas, barrenos, berbiquíes, bisturíes, buriles, compases, corchetes, cuchillos cón ó sin puño para artes y oficios, de más de 28 centímetros de largo; destornilladores, escoplos, escalpelos, espadines, estaquilladores ó leznas, flemes, formones, gatillos, gatos ó lirones, guadañas, gubias, guillames, hachas, hachuelas, hileras, hoces, imanes artificiales, lancetas, limas, llaves para grifos y cañería, machetes, martillos, morteros y almireces, navajas y tijeras podadoras, palas, picos, pinzas, planchas para aplanchar, saca-bocados, serruchos de todas clases y tamaños, sierras y tenazas, sopletes y toda clase de herramientas para la agricultura, artes y oficios; en hornillas, cocinas, fogones, estufas, asadores, morrillos para		

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	chimeneas, parrillas, cubos y baldes; en camas, catres, cunas, sillas, lechos, butacas, asientos *bidets* y en todo género de muebles, en cadenas para medir, barómetros y brújulas; en damajuanas y garrafones; en telas y sus artefactos, como cedazos, cribas, zarandas y harneros; en cajas ó arcas de hierro. Id., id., manufacturados en todos los demás artículos no especificados, cuyo peso no baje de dos kilógramos..... ... ... kilogr.	0	11
18.	Metales manufacturados en baños y bañaderas, chimeneas para cocina, ratoneras ó trampas; en cápsulas para botellas, en lámparas y todos los otros útiles para alumbrado; en lata manufacturada en objetos de servicio de mesa, de menos de dos kilógramos de peso, tales como palanganas, platos, jarros y otros útiles de servicio doméstico; en aldabas, candados, cerraduras y sus llaves, cerrojos, bisagras, palastros, picaportes, pasadores y cadenas para perros ó caballos. kilogr.	0	22
19.	Metales en balanzas ó romanas para pesar hasta 46 kilógramos; en campanas de un kilógramo de peso arriba; en azafates y bandejas; en cadenas para colgaduras; en afiladores, asentadores ó suavizadores..... ....kilogr.	0	33
20.	Metales manufacturados en tinteros, escribanías, cabos para plumas y lapiceros; en cubiertos, cucharas cucharitas, y tenedores, trinchantes, cuchillos de mesa, ó de menos de 28 centímetros de largo; hebillas para objetos de talabartería; coronas fúnebres metálicas de menos de 2 kilógramos de peso; angarillas, sacacorchos y cazos; en navajas de bolsa y cortaplumas, navajas de afeitar, tijeras de bolsa y de costúra y otros usos que no sean de la agricultura ó la industria; en frenos, bozales de alambre espuelas, estribos, campanas de menos de un kilógramo de peso, ganchos para roperos y otros usos; garruchas, motones ó poleas, escarpías, muelles que no sean para vagones ó relojes; roldanas y ruedas para muebles, pantógrafos, cigarreras, portamonedas y otros objetos no especificados, de menos de 2 kilógramos de peso..... . ... kilogr.	0	54
21.	Artículos dorados ó plateados para servicio de mesa ú otros usos.....kilogr.	0	80

		Pesos.	Centavos.
22.	Metales manufacturados en cuerdas para instrumentos, no conteniendo otra materia en su composición; en alambiques ó alquitaras, introducidos con permiso del Gobierno; en velocípedos de cualquier tamaño y peso ....kilogr.	0	87
23.	Metales manufacturados en abanicos, agujas, plumas, alfileres, anzuelos, armazones para anteojos, caretas metálicas, cuentas, dedales, eslabones y yesqueros, hebillas, horquillas ó ganchos para el peinado, lentejuelas, llaveros, ojetes, varillaje para abanicos ó corsés, alambrillo y bricho, canutillo, clavijas, hojuela, purpurina, talco en hojuela, oropel, hoja para broncear, cascabeles, diamantes para cortar vidrio, y muelles para relojes; en aderezos, aretes y adornos falsos, cruces y crucifijos; en toda la quincalla común no especificada, y todas las otras de hojalata, exceptuando los candeleros ó lamparillas para alumbrado y útiles de servicio doméstico y de mesa, como palanganas, platos, jarros, que entran en la partida 18; en cuerdas entorchadas con alma de seda. Coronas metálicas fúnebres hasta 2 kilos de peso...kilogr.	1	09
24.	Metales manufacturados en armas blancas, como espadas, dagas, puñales, floretes, sables, gumias, etc., y las hojas para las mismas, inclusive los bambúes ó bastones metálicos..... .....kilogr.	4	89
25.	Metales manufacturados en cápsulas ó cartuchos fulminantes, cargados ó sin cargar, para toda clase de armas; en cápsulas fulminantes para chimeneas de armas; en piezas sueltas para armas de fuego, como gatillos, chimeneas y llaves.kilogr.	6	52
26.	Metales manufacturados en armas de fuego, ya sea en piezas ó armadas, como carabinas, revólveres y escopetas..... ....cada una.	3	52

CLASE TERCERA.

Sustancias empleadas en la farmacia, perfumería é industrias químicas.

27.	Alquitrán, cloruro de cal, pez resina, yeso y mechas para mina.....kilogr.	0	02
28.	Aguas minerales y gaseosas, carbón animal, sosa cáustica, azotato, aceite de coco y de palma.kilogr.	0	04

		Pesos.	Centavos.
29.	Vinos y medicinas de quina ó ferruginosas, sean ó no de patente. Moxie (*Double extrait*). Pintura preparada con aceite. Aceite de hígado de bacalao, cola y gelatina, albúmina, almidón, féculas de uso industrial; ácido salicílico, fénico ó carbólico, aguarrás, albayalde, alumbre, óxido de zinc; betún para calzado; tinta para escribir, en cualquier clase de envases; negro-humo para tinta de imprenta y otros usos; sal mineral natural, de todas clases, para fábrica de aguas no especificadas; carbonato de soda cristalizado; instrumentos científicos; pildoreros y demás útiles é instrumentos metálicos para uso de las boticas, y las jeringas de cristal; aceite de linaza, oliva, y de toda otra clase, que sea producto natural, sin mezcla, ni de patente. Acidos acético, clorhídrico ó muriático, nítrico, oxálico, sulfúrico, tartárico, cítrico, agua fuerte y agua regia; azufre; baritas naturales y artificiales; amoniaco líquido, sales amoniacales, nuez-agalla, vaselina sin perfume, veneno para cueros, hormigas, moscas, etc., aceite de castor ó palma-cristi, caparrosa verde, dextrina y trementina ..... kilogr.	0	11
30.	Extracto de malta ..... kilogr.	0	13
31.	Medidas, mamaderas, morteros y almireces de cristal. Sales, de Glauber, Epson ó de Inglaterra, de nitro, de Rochela y bicarbonato de soda en polvo, bórax ó atíncar; corchos para tapar botellas; añil y cochinilla; colores preparados, y las tintas, extractos tintóreos, granzina y la mezcla de esta materia y la rubia; barnices de toda clase; lacre ordinario para tapar botellas, y tinta indeleble; confites ó pastillas medicinales; miel de abejas; manteca de cacao, goma arábiga, líquida ó sólida..... kilogr.	0	22
32.	Aceíte de almendras y de croton; alcohol absoluto para el uso de las boticas, en cantidad que no pase de 16 litros; bálsamo en estado natural; incienso, tafetán y esparadrapo; gotas amargas; hostias, sean ó no medicinales; medicinas en cápsulas gelatinosas; balanzas pequeñas; semillas y cortezas medicinales. Soda purgante ó refrescante. Sales de fruta, pirétrico y citrato de magnesia ..... kilogr.	0	33

		Pesos.	Centavos.
33.	Aguas: Florida, lavanda, Colonia, divina, kananga; tricófero, esencia maravillosa, zarzaparrilla preparada, extractos para siropes, jarabe de Reuter; laurel (*Bay Rum*) y otras aromáticas, y vinagre de olor para el tocador; lacre fino para cartas: anilinas y carmín; jeringas y chupones de guta percha, y otras manufacturas de esta materia para boticas y droguerías, é instrumentos de cirujía de idem; drogas y medicinas no expresadas.....kilogr.	0	54
34.	Pólvora sin elaborar.....kilogr.	0	65
35.	Pólvora en mixtos pirotécnicos; ámbar gris; aceite de olor y toda clase de cremas, pomadas, opiatas, pastillas de perfumería, polvos y otros productos análogos, inclusive los envases; jabón perfumado y extractos como Patchouli, Ilang-Ilang, Jockey-club y otros artículos de perfumería no especificados.....kilogr.	1	09
36.	Medicinas de patente, como bálsamos compuestos, aceites compuestos, carbón vegetal de Belloc, píldoras de patente y compuestas (no siendo ferruginosas ó iodo-ferruginosas); siropes de patente y vinos de patente, no siendo ferruginosos ó de quina, etc.; glóbulos y medicinas homeopáticas.....kilogr.	1	50
37	Esencias concentradas .....kilogr.	4	35
38.	Almizcle natural ó imitado.....kilogr.	17	39

CLASE CUARTA.

Fibras textiles vegetales.

39.	Mimbre; pita ó cabuya en rama; estopa de toda clase, sacos hechos para café y harina, encerados comunes para enfardar, y todo género impermeable para proteger de la lluvia carros, café en los patios, etc.; algodón con semillas.....kilogr.	0	02
40.	Algodón sin semillas, y jarcia, mimbres y fibras vegetales manufacturadas, como canastos, escobas, cepillos, etc.; mangueras cosidas ó claveteadas, encerados para pisos sobre telas ordinarias, y petates .....kilogr.	0	04
41.	Hilados en pábilo ó para coser sacos; hilas y algodón preparado para la cirujía.....kilogr.	0	07

		Pesos.	Centavos.
42.	Idem en madejas, ovillos, carreteles y en telas para bordar (cañamazo)... .....kilogr.	0	22
43.	Mantas crudas, lisas y asargadas, lonas, brines y rusias; carpetas finas sobre tejidos de algodón, lona, lino ó cualquier otra materia que no sea seda; carpetas presadas y alfombras para pisos, que no tengan lana.....kilogr.	0	26
44.	Lienzos, mantas lavadas; madapolanes y estribillas, mechas para lámpara y para yesqueros, cordeles y mecates, medidas ó pulgarios de género..kilogr.	0	33
45.	Driles, cotines, mezclillas; colchas y cortes de alto; paraguas y sombrillas, sin mezcla de lana ó seda .....kilogr.	0	43
46.	Hamacas, alforjas, bolsas, sacos de noche; zarazas, sándalos, lustrina, coletillas, crehuelas y demás que se emplean para forros y flores; piqués, percalas, percalinas, batistas, gasas, muselinas, cambray, linóes; tarlatanas, lisas ó labradas, blancas y estampadas ó de un solo color. .....kilogr.	0	54
47.	Estopillas, irlandas, yerbillas, olanes y otras telas análogas, aunque tengan mezcla de algodón; tejidos de punto de media, como camisetas, medias y calzoncillos, panas lisas ó labradas, y géneros adamascados para manteles y servilletas, toallas y otros usos domésticos; pañuelos, pañolones, fajas ó bandas y rebozos de puro algodón.....kilogr.	0	65
48.	Elástico de algodón para botines. .....kilogr.	0	75
49.	Tejidos mezclados con lana; muselinas bordadas; cuellos, pecheras, puños, golas, camisolas, guantes, forros para sombreros y otras piezas semejantes; rebozos con guarda de seda .....kilogr.	0	87
50.	Tules lisos, estampados ó floreados, como cortinas, mosquiteros, etc.; encajes, tiras bordadas y otros adornos; cintas, reatas, ó hiladillas, trencillas, cordones, ligas, tirantes, corsés ó apretadores; crinolinas ó zagalejos; tejidos ó géneros de algodón siendo ésta la materia predominante y que tengan en su fabricación una pequeña parte de lana ó seda, ó lana y seda no comprendida en otra parte de este Arancel, como las cintas que entran en la partida 62. Rebozos sedados, pañuelos sedados y pañolones con mezcla de lana, ó bordados		

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	conseda, ó con fleco de seda; hojas cortadas y en otras formas para flores y todos los objetos de pasamanería; cortes de calzado, tengan ó no elástico; ropa de algodón hecha (no siendo de punto de media, que entra en la partida 47)..... kilogr.	1	09
51.	Pita manufacturada en sombreros, cigarreras y otros objetos semejantes. Ropa hecha de lino, de cualquier tejido y forma..... ..... kilogr.	2	17

CLASE QUINTA.

Fibras textiles animales.

52.	Fieltro en piezas para techos, paredes y otros usos semejantes; fieltro para sombreros y otros usos semejantes..... kilogr.	0	04
53.	Cerdas, crines, pelos y lanas de todas clases, en rama ó sus desperdicios (excepto el pelo humano, que corresponde á la partida 61), crin, pelo ó cerda manufacturado en bruzas ó cepillos para limpiar bestias, piso ó calzado, lo mismo que en brochas para artesanos..... .... kilogr.	0	11
54.	Lana en madejón hilada ó torcida; lana ó crin en colchones y almohadas.....kilogr.	0	22
55.	Mantillones de algodón ó lana.....kilogr.	0	35
56.	Lana en bayetas, frazadas, mantas y en chamarros y mantillas, ó en paraguas y sombrillas; cerdas, crines ó pelo, trenzados ó manufacturados en cepillos de ropa, cabeza, dientes, uñas, etc., para uso personal, ó en pinceles para cualquier uso; crin en toda clase de tejidos..... .....kilogr.	0	54
57.	Lana en alfombras ó tripes, en telas lisas ó asargadas, en cortes ó piezas, como alpacas, merinos, cachemiras, lanillas; en pañuelos ó pañolones; en tejidos que no sean del ramo de pañería (V. partida 59), puros ó con mezcla que no sea seda, y en terciopelo, damascos y géneros adamascados; paraguas é quitasoles de seda á sedados.... .. kilogr.	0	87
58.	Elástico de lana para botines..... .....kilogr.	1	87
59.	Lanas en paños, jergas, casimires ó franelas, cualquiera que sea su denominación, en piezas ó cortes, puros ó mezclados; en tejidos mezclados con seda ó algodón y seda, excepto las cintas (V. partida		

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	62; en pañuelos y pañolones, sedados ó bordados con seda ó con fleco de seda; en medias, camisas, camisetas, calzoncillos y otros objetos análogos, sean ó no de punto de media, aunque tengan algo de seda, siempre que sea lana la tela predominant.; en cortes para calzado, tengan ó no elástico.... .. ..kilogr.	1	09
60.	Elástico de seda para botines..... kilogr.	1	50
61.	Seda y borra en rama, hilada, suelta ó torcida. Pelo humano ó imitación, suelto ó manufacturado en pelucas. Lana en ropa hecha, en que sea este material la tela predominante, aunque tenga forros ó adornos de otras materias; lana en borlas, encajes, trencillas, cordones, bandas, fajas, y objetos de pasamaneria; seda en hamacas y en cuerdas para instrumentos de música; seda en cortes para calzado, tengan ó no elásticos. Tisúes de toda clase y dalmáticas ó vestiduras sacerdotales de tisú, lana ó cualquiera otra materia.....kilogr.	2	17
62.	Seda en toda clase de telas en que sea ésta la materia predominante, con pequeña mezcla de algodón, lana ú otra materia, como terciopelo ó felpas de seda, plush ó peluche y sus semejantes, aunque estén sobre tejido de algodón ó lana, listones, cintas, ligas, tirantes, y adornos y objetos de pasamanería, no comprendidos en otra parte de este Arancel..... ...kilogr.	3	26
63.	Seda en ropa hecha, en que sea este material la tela predominante, aunque tenga forros y adornos de otros materiales.....kilogr.	4	35

CLASE SEXTA.

Papel y sus aplicaciones.

64. Cartón y papel para envolver, y el llamado de estraza, ya sea en pliegos ó resmas, ó manufacturado en cajas ó cajitas para envases, tales como las usadas en las boticas y droguerías, lo mismo que los sacos de papel con análogo objeto; en cartas, mapas ó planós geográficos; libros impresos, cuadernos de escritura, rayados ó sin rayar, para uso de las escuelas; cartón y papel blanco de imprenta, litografía, dibujo y encuadernación. Papel de

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	escribir, filtrar y secante ó en tiras para el telégrafo; cartón piedra (*papier mâché*) manufacturado en forma de vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico, pintado ó barnizado, sin dibujos, dorados ni adornos. Papel rayado para música, música impresa, esté ó no encuadernada. Papel de lija ó esmeril ... . kilogr.	0	02
65.	Papel para fumar, en resmas ó libretos, cartón y papel de colores para flores, globos ó impresiones tipográficas. Papel de entapizar ó para copiar cartas, suelto ó en libros. Libros en blanco, rayados ó sin rayar.....kilogr.	0	11
66.	Cartón y papel manufacturado en prendas de vestido, como cuellos, puños, pecheras, etc. Papel y cartón en faroles ó linternas .... kilogr.	0	22
67.	Papel cartón y cartón piedra en juguetes para fotografías, con ó sin doraduras; cartón y papel dorado plateado ó esmaltado (falso), en sombras ó pautas, cubiertas de cartas, rótulos; en cajas de juego, como lotería y otros, y en barajas ó naipes, cartón, papel y cartón piedra en objetos de fantasía, lujo y adorno; cartón piedra manufacturado en forma de vajilla ú otros objetos de uso doméstico, estando adornado con dibujos y doraduras .....kilogr.	0	54
68.	Cartón y papel en tarjetas y cartulinas de fantasía, manufacturado en flores, en estampas, cuadros y diseños para vestir, abanicos, en máscaras ó caretas... .... kilogr.	1	09

CLASE SÉTIMA.

Maderas y otras materias vegetales, empleadas en la industria y sus manufacturas y la agricultura.

69.	Abonos de toda clase para la agricultura.....	libres.	
70.	Toda clase de maquinaria para la agricultura [1] y embarcaciones, y las embarcaciones..... .	libres.	
71.	Esparto ó junco no manufacturado; barriles y toneles vacíos, y duelas, aros, flejes, etc. Hormas para sombreros, zapatos ó moldes modelos. Esferas y globos; toda clase de máquinas para la industria; instrumentos y útiles para la agricultura é industria. Cabos ó mangos para hachas, azadas, escobas y para toda clase de herramientas; ruedas para carretas. ....kilogr.	0	02

[1] La maquinaria para la elaboración de azúcar será libre de derechos de aduana desde el 3 de Junio de 1893 hasta el 3 de Junio de 1895.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
72.	Carretillas, carretones y sus ruedas y demás útiles. Teja manil y clavote y toda clase de madera de construcción ([1]), como tablas, tablones, vigas, viguetas, alfajías, palos redondos, reglas, etc; cortezas tintóreas ó curtientes. Esparto en esteras ó petates. Baldes ó bañaderas, niveles ó plomadas; llaves de barril, pulgarios, fuelles y pallancas. Palas, peines para tejidos y toda clase de utensilios para artes ú oficios.....kilogr.	0	04
73.	Madera para ebanistería en troncos ó pedazos; cajas de madera para envases ó empaques para guardar pañolones, sean ó no de fantasía; y las cajitas de viruta, etc., que se usan en las boticas, que no tengan forro ni adorno. Esculturas y estatuas de más de dos kilógramos de peso. Maderas preparadas en puertas y ventanas, traigan ó no sus correspondientes bisagras, cerraduras, etc..kilogr.	0	11
74.	Sillas, sofáes, poltronas de cualquier forma, con ó sin resortes, y sea cual fuere la clase de su tapicería; camas, roperos, mesas y demás muebles. Molduras con ó sin dorado, barniz ó charol. Reglas para rayar. Ratoneras ó trampas. Corcho en bruto.... ....kilogr.	0	11
75.	Canastos de junco, escobas de junco ó caña; armonios, órganos, pianos y demás instrumentos de teclado. Fósforos; baules forrados ó sin forrar. Instrumentos de música, como acordeones, dulzainas, violines, arpas, etc.; carruajes para viajeros, en ferrocarriles, tranvías, ómnibus, carruajes y demás vehículos no expresados...kilogr.	0	22
76.	Cuadros con marco y vidrio; marcos de toda forma, con ó sin dorado, barniz ó charol. Bandejas, azafates y asentadores ó suavizadores. Bagatelas y billares. Persianas, celosías y venecianas. kilogr.	0	33

([1]) La madera de construcción para utilizarse en el puerto de Limón será libre de todo derecho desde el 29 de Julio de 1890 hasta el 29 de Julio de 1895 (*Decreto de 28 de Julio de 1890*).

Las maderas exportadas por el puerto de Puntarenas ó por cualquier otro que se habilite en la costa del Pacífico pagará por cada tonelada $1.00 desde el 1° de Agosto de 1893 (*Decreto de 18 de Julio de 1893*).

		Pesos.	Centavos.
77.	Cabos y mangos para plumas y lápices de todos colores, albums y cajas de fantasía ó lujo, de más de 2 kilógramos de peso; cajas con colores para pintar, de música, con cigüeña, y juguetes de todas clases; cajas para juegos de ajedrez y otros semejantes. Estereoscopios, costureros, estuches, neceseres, etc. Frasqueras, peines, tarjeteras. kilogr.	0	54
78.	Cajas vacías de fantasía, de menos de 2 kilógramos de peso; cajas de música, de cuerda y resorte; albums, esculturas y estatuas de menos de 2 kilógramos de peso. Abanicos y botones. Pipas ó cachimbas y boquillas para fumar.....kilogr.	1	09
79.	Bastones y cañas de toda clase..... . .. kilogr.	2	17

CLASE OCTAVA.

Pieles y otros despojos animales empleados en la industria y sus manufacturas.

80.	Fajas de cuero para maquinaria .....kilogr.	0	02
81.	Sebo y grasas no especificadas, ordinarias, ya sean líquidas ó sólidas y cuya aplicación principal sea la elaboración de jabón, etc.; marfil en bruto. kilogr.	0	04
62.	Esperma de ballena, en rama. Pellejos ó cueros sin curtir. Velas de sebo .....kilogr.	0	07
83.	Jabón ordinario. Baldes y mangueras para sacar agua .. ..kilogr.	0	09
84.	Velas de esperma ó de composición. Pieles ordinarias en hojas de suelas ó vaquetas, en charoles ó becerros, carneros ó badanas, cordobanes, tafiletes, baldes, etc..... .....kilogr.	0	11
85.	Pergaminos ó imitación, para escribir. Cera blanca ó amarilla, sin labrar. Plumas de aves, sueltas, sin preparación, y plumeros para sacudir..kilogr.	0	22
86.	Carey en bruto. Fósforos de cera ó cerillas. Pieles manufacturadas en objetos de talabartería, como fajas, correas, alforjas, baúles ó maletas, monturas, arneses y otros semejantes no especificados; asentadores ó suavizadores. Medidas ó pulgarios de cuero. Plumas de aves en almohadas y colchones..... ....kilogr.	0	33
87.	Pellones y zaleas, y pieles finas con su pelo ó imitación de éstas ....kilogr.	0	43

		Pesos.	Centavos.
88.	Ballena en bruto ó preparada para cualquier objeto [menos en bastones, que entran en las partidas 79 y 91]. Cuerno ó hueso manufacturados en peines, etc. Bolsas ó municioneras para cazadores; carrieles ó bolsas para otros usos; costureros, estuches, neceseres, carteras y portamonedas. Badanas ó tafiletes cortados en forros para sombreros, chilillos, látigos ó foetes. Velas de cera.....kilogr.	0	54
89.	Calzado de cuero con ó sin elástico y el preparado ó alistado para ponerle la suela. Alpargatas..kilogr.	0	65
90.	Calzado de género de lana ó de algodón, con ó sin bigoteras de cuero. Cuero manufacturado en botones. Cera labrada en flores y frutas artificiales, y en toda otra forma que no sean velas. Plumas de ave para escribir.....kilogr.	1	09
91.	Marfil y carey, coral, ambos en mercería; azabache y nácar manufacturados. Cuerdas de tripa. Plumas para adornos. Guantes ó manoplas. Bastones. Calzado de género de seda ó sedado, con ó sin bigoteras de cuero.....kilogr.	2	17

CLASE NOVENA.

Sustancias alimenticias.

92.	Sal común; arroz, afrecho, linaza en grano ó molida; maíz, frijoles, trigo, cebada, centeno, avena y otros. Heno y otros pastos y forrajes. Papas, hortalizas y legumbres frescas. Semillas de legumbres, flores y plantas. Dulce en panela ó marqueta. Frutas frescas y nueces, avellanas, castañas, almendras y frutas semejantes no confitadas, con ó sin cáscara. kilogr.	0	02
93.	Carnes de todas clases, secas, ahumadas ó en salmuera, excepto jamones y salchichones, que entran en la partida 94. Harinas de trigo, maíz, avena, etc. Lúpulo y mosto de cebada ó de cualquiera otra sustancia fermentable. Manteca de cerdo ó de vaca.....kilogr.	0	04
94.	Cerveza en barriles ó embotellada. Vinagre y sidra en barriles ó embotellados. Carnes, pescados y mariscos conservados en ó sin aceite, ó condimentados, vengan ó no en latas, como *pate-foie*, sardinas, etc.; jamones, salchichones, tocino,		

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	tocinetas y queso, vengan ó no en latas. Cacao en grano, sagú en polvo ó en grano, almidón de yuca; harina lacteada, *ginger ale* ó fresco de jengibre; cebada perlada; macarrones y demás pastas de harina; galleta fina y ordinaria, y todas las sustancias feculentas alimenticias, no especificadas. Alpiste. Azúcar sin refinar. Pescados de todas clases, secos, ahumados ó en salpresa ó salmuera. Levadura en polvo ó pasta... kilogr.	0	07
95.	Vinos de todas clases, embotellados, con excepción del champagne.....kilogr.	0	09
96.	Vinos tintos de mesa, en botellas (1).....kilogr.	0	03
97.	Vinos tintos de mesa, en garrafones, botijuelas ó barriles. ...kilogr.	0	05
98.	Leche condensada. Azúcar refinado. Canelón en rama ó molido, cominos, pimienta blanca ó negra, molida ó en grano. Jamaica y las demás especias no comprendidas en la partida 100.....kilogr.	0	11
99.	Vinos de todas clases sin embotellar, en pipas, garrafones, botijuelas ó barriles. Aceitunas, alcaparras, encurtidos, hortalizas en vinagre ó salmuera, salsas de toda clase y mostaza en polvo, grano ó compuesta. Extracto de carne; chocolate y cacao molido. Frutas secas de toda clase, y las azucaradas, conservadas en su propio jugo ó en miel. Almíbares y jaleas de todas clases, confituras, confites, dulces y pastillas de azúcar y goma, conservas de toda clase, no especificadas.....kilogr.	0	13
100.	Frutas en aguardiente y siropes ó jarabes no medicinales. Canela en rama ó molida, nuez-moscada, clavos de olor, azafrán, té .....kilogr.	0	22
101.	Mistelas en envase que no sea en barriles ó damajuanas.....kilogr.	0	80
102.	Mistelas en barriles ó damajuanas.....kilogr.	1	05
103.	Coñac, *whiskey*, ginebra y demás licores de lícita introducción, en cualquier envase que no sea barriles ó damajuanas.....kilogr.	0	80
104.	Champagne en cualquier envase; coñac, ginebra, *whiskey* y demás licores de lícita introducción, en barriles ó damajuanes.....kilogr.	1	05

(1) Dereto de 13 de Febrero de 1888. Articulo 5°. El contrabando en los casos definidos por la ley, de vinos que no fueren tintos de mesa, se castigará con una multa igual á cuatro veces el valor de los derechos que importe el total de la partida á que, según documentos ó facturas consulares, pertenezca la mercadería cuyos derechos se trata de defraudar.

CLASE DÉCIMA.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
105.	Muestras sin valor, de toda especie. Tagua, corozo ó marfil vegetal en bruto. Abacos y aparatos de Level y objetos semejantes. Fajas de hule para maquinaria. Cuadros de anuncios como los de la Equitativa, ó en litografías ó impresiones tipográficas, para la distribución gratuita..... kilogr.	0	02
106.	Gutapercha en mangueras ó regaderas.... ..kilogr.	0	09
107.	Hule elaborado en limpiapiés..... .....kilogr.	0	30
108.	Relojes de agua y arena.. ... .kilogr.	0	33
109.	Jaulas de todas clases. Gutapercha en juguetes, zapatos, botas, capas de hule, vasos de toda especie, en peines y labrada en toda forma de objetos que no sean de adorno..... ... kilogr.	0	54
110.	Tabaco elaborado en cigarrillos y puros, en rapé ó picadura..... ....kilogr.	2	18
111.	Gutapercha en objetos de adorno. Celuloide manufacturado en objetos de cualquier clase. Tagua, corozo ó marfil vegetal labrado en botones y en toda clase de quincalla; sombreros y gorras de toda clase, con ó sin adornos (exceptuando los de pita y jipijapa, que entran en la partida 51). Relojes de bolsillo, no teniendo la caja de oro ó plata, y toda clase de relojes de pared ó mesa kilogr.	1	09
112.	Piedras preciosas y perlas finas sin montar...kilogr.	100	00

ART. 2°. Además de los derechos fijados en el anterior Arancel, se cobrarán los siguientes por derecho de muellaje:

113.	Abonos para la agricultura. Aves..... ...	libres.	
114.	Equipajes..... . ...kilogr.	0	02
115.	Ganado caballar...	libre.	
116.	Id. vacuno.....	libre.	
117.	Id. lanar ó cabrío y los demás animales no comprendidos.....	libre.	
118.	Mercaderías generales, importación... .....kilogr.	0	0½
119.	Mercaderías generales, exportación (*a*) por cada 3 kilógramos.	0	01
120.	Reembarque (*b*). ... .los 100 kilos.	1	20

(*a*) El decreto de 21 de Agosto de 1891 exceptúa de pago de muellaje de exportación los plátanos, frutas, legumbres y raíces alimenticias exportadas por el puerto de Limón.

(*b*) Art° 93 (Código Fiscal).

ADICIÓN.

Omitido en el cuerpo del texto.

Decreto de 21 de Julio de 1891.—Hierro en barras ó lingotes, alambre y clavos para cerca, hierro para techo y sus accesorios, cemento romano, guano, y en general toda clase de abonos, loza ordinaria, y maquinaria con peso de más de media tonelada, pagarán solamente por los 100 kilos de peso, $0.20.

Acuerdo de 4 de Febrero de 1893.—Mercaderías libres de derechos pagarán por día, del noveno inclusive en adelante, por los 46 kilos de peso, $0.10.

Acuerdo de 13 de Abril de 1894.—Vino de extracto de hígado de bacalao "Chevrier" $0.11.

FACTURA CONSULAR.

Por circular del Ministerio de Hacienda, de fecha 18 de Febrero de 1895, á partir del dia 18 de Mayo de igual año, las mercancías que se importen por los puertos de Limón y de Puntarenas deberán venir acompañadas de una factura consular *redactada exactamente* de conformidad al siguiente modelo:

Factura de las mercancías embarcadas por.....á bordo del .....capitán ....con destino al puerto de ..... en Costa Rica, á consignación de....., por cuenta y riesgo de.....

Marcas y contramarcas.	Números.	Número de bultos.		Clase de los bultos.	Peso bruto de cada bulto.		Peso total de los bultos.		Clase, calidad y denominación de las mercancías según el Arancel de Aduanas.	Valor de las mercancías en moneda extranjera.	Gastos hasta el puerto de llegada, en moneda extranjera.	País de origen de las mercancías.
		en guarismo.	en letra.		en guarismo.	en letra.	en guarismo.	en letra.				

COSTA RICA.

MOEDAS, PESOS E MEDIDAS.—A unidade monetaria de Costa Rica é o peso, cujo valor nominal é de cinco pesetas, e se divide em 100 centavos. Para os pesos e medidas este paiz adoptou o systema metrico.

TARIFA.

(Edição official de 1894.)

ART. I.—As mercadorias que se importarem á Republica ficarão sugeitas aos direitos de alfandega que constam da tarifa seguinte:

PRIMEIRA CLASSE.—Direitos.

Pedras, terras, vidros e productos ceramicos e minerados.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
1.	Tijolos, telhas de construcção e mós.....	livres.	
2.	Carvão e coke....	50	01
3.	Marmores, jaspes e alabastros, etc., em tosco ou pedaços, desbastados, esquadrados para a forma definitiva	0	01
4.	Os mesmos cortados em loisas para calçada, degráus e outros usos semelhantes, de qualquer tamanho, sejam polidos ou não. Ardosias para telhado ou loisa para calçada e outros usos semelhantes; cal commum e hydraulica e cimentos. Barro em azulejos, ladrilhos, tijolos para limpar facas, tubos, garrafões, filtros, moldes, vasos para flores e cadinhos. As mais pedras e terras empregadas na construcção, nas artes e industrias..... .... .. kilo.	0	01
5.	Marmores, jaspes e alabastros em loisa para sepulcros, estatuas, baixo-relevos e utensilios de qualquer sorte, com adornos, folhagens e cinzeladuras, não expressados em outra parte desta tarifa, e de mais de dous kilogrammas de peso. Ardosias em quadros para uso de collegios. Asphalto, schistos, betumes, alcatrões e breus. Vidros ocos, communs ou ordinarios, como garrafões, e frascos communs sem talhadura alguma, forrados ou sem forro. Vidro grosso ordinario, em forma de chapas ou telhas para pavimento ou claraboia. Estopas alcatroadas e pederneiras.....kilo.	0	02

	Pesos.	Centavos.
6. Greda, giz e massa para tacos de bilhar, e potea. Louça ordinaria, de barro, em todas as classes de vasilhas para a mesa; taes como chicaras, chavenas, pratos, cantaros, jarros e sopeiras, etc...kilo.	0	07
7. Pedras e rodas para afiar instrumentos. Oleos mineraes, taes como camphina, petroleo, (1) naphta e benzina. Barro em bacias, amofarizes, jarras, redomas para uso das boticas; em vasos pintados, dourados, ou prateados; porcelana ou sua imitação em louça fina de mesa, etc. Marmores, jaspes, alabastros, etc., em almofarizes. Esmeril em pedra ou pó para polir. Crystal oco e vidro á imitação delle, como garrafas, vasos, copos, tubos, bombas e outros objetos para serviço de mesa e illuminação, sejam de crystal ou vidro transparente, branco ou de côr. Vidro e crystal plano, de côr ou não, e os chamados de musselina. Vidro e cristal em varetas. Barro em apparelhos para illuminação, como bombas, reflectores, recipientes e castiçaes. .....kilo.	0	11
8. Vidro e crystal em bolas, pesa-papeis, tinteiros de phantasia e luxo; maçanetas e outros objectos semelhantes; os de adorno, com ou sem algum metal na sua formação, a não ser este ouro ou prata. Barro, porcelana ou sua imitação, em objectos de adorno; em bolas, bustos, contas, maçanetas, botões, escrivaninhas, esculpturas, cachimbos e boquilhas, e artigos de phantasia e adorno. Talco mineral. Vidro e crystal azougados, com ou sem moldura.....kilo.	0	54
9. Marmores, jaspes, e alabastros manufacturados em objectos de menos de dous kilogrammas de peso. Vidro e crystal em olhos artificiaes, oculos, lentes, e vidros para relogios; rocalha, contas, botões e alfinetes, aretes, grampos, e toda a especie de adereços de uso pessoal. Espuma do mar em pedaços ou lavrada. Ambar não manufacturado. kilo.	1	09

(1) Conforme a decisão de 21 de Janeiro de 1889, a naphta fica sujeita ao direito de $0.02 por kilo. quando se importa para força motriz nas embarcações a vapor alli referidas, e ao de $0.11 por kilo. para outros usos.

SEGUNDA CLASSE

Metaes e todas as manufacturas em que um metal entra como elemento principal.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
10.	Ouro e prata em massa, barra, pó ou moeda, arame farpado para cercas. Pararaios. Todas as classes de machinas e machinismos para a industria mineira e agricola; estiradores ou tenazes e alavancas para temperar (sic) arame para cercas. Granadas ou tubos contra incendios. Parafusos para tectos de ferro. Prelos e suas pertenças.	livres.	
11.	Ouro em adereços e outros artigos pequenos de luxo ou adorno, ainda com pedras ou perolas; o preparado em folha para dourar, em galões, dragonas, borlas, cordões, franjas e outros objectos semelhantes; em relogios de algibeira e oculos ..... kilo.	8	68
12.	Prata em adereços e joias, e outros artigos de luxo e adorno, ainda com pedras ou perolas; em baixella e outros artigos semelhantes; preparada em folhas para pratear, em galões, dragonas, borlas, cordões, franjas e outras obras semelhantes; em relogios de algibeira e oculos ....kilo.	4	35
13.	Azougue para mineração..... .... do.	0	01
14.	Metaes em chapas, linguados, barras, alavancas; em cornijas, gotteiras, canaes, tampas e telhas de ferro galvanizado; em eixos para carretas, arados grandes com ou sem rodas, trilhos, chapas, vigas, columnas e peças grandes de ferro para pontes e toda a sorte de construcção; em bigornas, rodas para wagões e todas as classes de machinas para industria, inclusive as de costura, de moer milho y outros grãos; em ancoras, cabos de arame e cadeias para navios, machinas e agricultura, assim como o cobre velho e peças de metal inutilizadas....kilo.	0	02
15.	Metaes ou ferro em chapas de rasto, aros para rodas e canos... ... .kilo.	0	03
16.	Metaes manufacturados em arame, pregos, parafusos, tachas, arruellas, arrebites e cavilhas; em frascos, caldeiros, aquentadores, caloriferos, tachos, caçoilas, frigideiras, brazeiros, panuelas, cafeteiras, e outros utensilios de cozinha, menos os de folha de Flandres; em moinhos para café e outros semelhantes, e filtradores de agua; em munição de caça, balas e balinhas, caldeiras, chapas para aquentar ferros de engommar, ferraduras e cannelos..... .....kilo.	0	07

		Pesos.	Centavos.
17.	Metaes em tubos, sejam ou não galvanizados ou chapados com latão; em bombas para agua; em maniquins, relogios grandes, de campanario, medidas pollegares; em balanças de capacidade maior de quarenta e seis kilogrammas; em molas para carruagens ou wagões, coxins, escodas ou picões, alicates, enxadas e alviões, enxós, verrumões, berbequins, bisturís, compassos, colchetes, burins; facas com ou sem cabo, para artes e officios, de mais de 28 centimetros de comprido; chaves de parafuso, escopros, escalpellos, espadins, cravadores ou sovinas, flemes, formões, gatilhos, macacos, fouces, goivas, guilhermes, machados e machadinhas, ficiras, imans artificiaes, lancetas, limas, chaves para torneiras e canos, machetes, martellos; almofarizes ou graes, navalhas e tesouras de podar, pás, picões, pinças, ferros de engommar, saca-boccados; serrotes de todas as classes e tamanhos; serras, tenazes, maçaricos e todas as ferramentas para a agricultura, artes e officios; em fornilhas, fogões, assadores, cães de chaminé, grelhas, cubas e baldes; em camas, catres, berços, cadeiras, leitos, marquezas, bidets, e em toda especia de mobilia; em cadeias de medir, barometros e bussolas; em garrafões; em telas e manufacturas dellas, taes como crivos, peneiras e peneiros; em caixas ou arcas de ferro. Os mesmos manufacturados em todos os mais artigos não especificados, cujo peso não seja menos de dous kilogrammas ..... kilo.	0	11
18.	Metaes em banhos ou banheiras, canos para fogões, ratoeiras e armadilhas; em capsulas para garrafas, em lampadas e candieiros, e todos os mais artigos para illuminação; em folha de Flandres manufacturada em objectas para serviço de mesa, de menos de dous kilogrammas de peso, taes como bacias de mãos, pratos, jarros, e outros artigos de uso domestico; em aldravas, cadeados, fechaduras e suas chaves; ferrolhos, bisagras, caixas de fechadura, pestillos, e cadeias para cães ou cavallos ..... kilo.	0	22
19.	Metaes em balanças ou romanas, para pesar até 46 kilogrammas; em campainhas ou sinos de um kilogramma e mais; em pratos grandes ou bandejas; em cadeias para colgaduras; em afiadores, e assentadores ..... kilo.	0	33

		Pesos.	Centavos.
20.	Metaes manufacturados em tinteiros, escrivaninhas, cabos para pennas e lapiseiros; talheres, colheres, colherinhas e garfos, trinchantes; facas de mesa, de menos de 28 centrimetros de comprido; fivelas para obra de selleiro; coroas funebres metallicas de menos de 2 kilogrammas de peso; galheteiros, sacarolhas e caços; em navalhas de bolso e canivetes, navalhas de fazer a barba, tesouras de bolso e de costura, e para outros usos que não sejam da agricultura ou industria; em freios e boccados, açamos de arame, esporas, estribos, campainhas de menos de um kilogramma de peso; ganchos para guarda-roupas a outros usos; gatos de apparelho, moutões, polés, escapulas, molas que não sejam para wagões ou relogios; rodizios e rodas para mobilia, pantographos, charuteiras, porta-moedas, e outros artigos não especificados, de menos de 2 kilogrammas de peso.....kilo.	0	54
21.	Artigos dourados ou prateados para serviço de mesa e outros usos.....kilo.	0	80
22.	Metaes manufacturados em cordas para instrumentos, sem ter outra materia na sua composição; em alambiques, importados com permissão do Governo; em velocipedes de qualquer tamanho e peso.....kilo.	0	87
23.	Metaes manufacturados em leques, agulhas, pennas, alfinetes, armações para oculos, mascaras metallicas, contas, dedaes, elos e isqueros, fivelas, ganchos para o cabello, lentejoulas, anneis para chaves, ilhós, varetas para leques ou espartilhos, cordão de bordar, clavijas, fio chato de bordar, purpurina, talco em folhas, ouropel, folha de bronzear, cascaveis, diamantes de vidraceiro, e molas para relogios; em adereços, brincos e adornos falsos, cruzes e crucifixos; em toda a sorte de quinquilheria commum e todas as outras de lata, com excepção dos castiçaes e lampadas para illuminação e artigos de serviço domestico e de mesa, taes como bacias de mão, pratos, jarros, que se incluem no numero 18; em bordões com alma de seda, Coroas funebres até 2 kilogrammas de peso..kilo.	1	09

		Pesos.	Centavos.
24.	Metaes manufacturados em armas brancas, como espadas, adagas, punhaes, floretes, sabres, etc., e as folhas para as mesmas, inclusive as bengalas metallicas..... ....kilo.	4	89
25.	Metaes manufacturados em capsulas ou cartuchos fulminantes, com ou sem carga, para armas de todas as classes; em espoletas para chaminés de armas; em peças soltas para armas de fogo, como gatilhos, chaminés e chaves..... kilo.	6	52
26.	Metaes manufacturados em armas de fogo, quer em partes ou armadas, como carabinas, revolvers e espingardas. Cada uma.....	3	00

TERCEIRA CLASSE.

Substancias empregadas na pharmacia, perfumaria e industrias chimicas.

27.	Alcatrão, chlorureto de cal, pez, resina, gesso e rastilho para minas.... .....kilo.	0	02
28.	Aguas mineraes e gazosas, carvão animal, soda caustica, nitrato, azeite de palma.... ....kilo.	0	04
29.	Vinhos e medicamentos de quina ou ferruginosos, proprietarios ou não. Moxie (extracto duplo). Cores preparadas com oleo. Oleo de figado de bacalháu, colla e gelatina, albumina, amido, feculas de uso industrial; acido salicylico, phenico ou carbolico, agua raz, alvaiade, pedra hume, oxydo de zinco; graxa para calçado; tinta de escrever, em qualquer vaso; negro de fumo para tinta de imprensa e outros usos; sal mineral natural de toda a sorte, para fabricação de aguas não especificadas; carbonato de soda crustallizado; instrumentos scientificos; piluladores e os mais utensilios e instrumentos para uso das boticas, e as seringas de vidro; oleo de linhaça, de azeitona, e de todas outras classes, que sejam producto natural, sem mistura e não de patente. Os acidos acetico, chlorhydrico ou muriatico, nitrico, oxalico, sulphurico, tartarico, citrico, agua forte e agua regia; enxofre; barytas naturaes e artificiaes; ammoniaco liquido, saes ammoniacaes, nozes de galha, vaselina sem perfume, veneno para couros, formigas, moscas, etc ; oleo de ricino, caparrosa verde, dextrina e terebenthina..... ... .. kilo.	0	11

		Pesos.	Centavos.
30.	Extracto de malt .... do.	0	13
31.	Medidas, mamadeiras, graes e almofarizes de vidro. Saes de Glauber, Epsom, de nitro, de Rochella, bicarbonato de soda em pó, borax ou atincal; rolhas para garrafas; anil e cochonilha, cores preparadas, e tintas, extractos tintureiros, granzina e a mistura de esta com a rubia; Vernizes de todas as sortes; lacre ordinario para tapar garrafas, e tinta indelevel; confeitos ou pastilhas medicinaes; mel de abelha; manteiga de cacao, gomma arabica, liquida ou solida..... ....kilo.	0	22
32.	Oleo de amendoas e de croton tiglio; alcohol absoluto para uso das boticas, em quantidade que não pasar de 16 litros; balsamo no seu estado natural; incenso, tafetá inglez e esparadrapo; gottas amargas; hostias, sejam medicinaes ou não; remedios em capsulas gelatinosas; balanças pequenas; sementes e cascas medicinaes. Soda refrescante ou purgante. Saes de frutas, pyrethrina e citrato de magnesia .... kilo.	0	33
33.	Aguas: de florida, alfazema, colonha, divina, kananga; essencia maravilhosa, salsaparilha preparada, extractos para xaropes, xarope de Reuter; bay rum e outras preparações aquosas aromaticas, e vinagre de cheiro para o toucador; lacre fino para cartas; anilinas e carmim; seringas e ventosas de gutta percha, e outras manufacturas desta materia para boticas e drogarias, e instrumentos de cirurgia da mesma; drogas e medicinas não mencionadas..... .....kilo.	0	54
34.	Polvora não elaborada... ... . do.	0	65
35.	Polvoras em preparações pyrotechnicas; ambar gris, oleo de cheiro e todas as especies de cremes, pomadas, opiatas, pastilhas de perfumaria, pós e outros productos analogos, inclusive os vasos; sabão perfumado e extractos, como patchouly, ylang-ylang, jockey club e outros artigos de perfumaria não especificados . ...kilo.	1	09
36.	Remedios proprietarios, como balsamos compostos, oleos compostos, carvão vegetal de Belloc, pillulas de patente e compostas (não sendo ferruginosas ou iodo-ferruginosas); xaropes de patente, que não sejam ferruginosos nem de quina, etc.; globulos e remedios homeopathicos..... .....kilo.	1	50
37.	Essencias concentradas ..... do.	4	35
38.	Almiscar natural ou artificial..... .... do.	17	39

QUARTA CLASSE.

Fibras texteis vegetaes.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
39.	Vimes; pita em rama; estopa de toda a sorte, saccas feitas para café e farinha de trigo, oleados communs para enfardar, e todos os tecidos impermeaveis para proteger carros da chuva, para cobrir café nos pateos, etc.; algodão em caroço.....kilo.	0	02
40.	Algodão descaroçado e enxarcia, vimes e fibras manufacturadas, em canastros, escovas, etc.; manguedras cosidas ou arrebitadas, oleados para solhos, sobre telas ordinarias e esteiras.....kilo.	0	04
41.	Fios em pavios ou para coser saccas; fios de linho e algodão preparado para a cirurgia..... ...kilo.	0	07
42.	Fios em meadas, novellos, carreteis e em telas para bordar..... ....kilo.	0	22
43.	Mantas cruas, lisas e trançadas, lonas, brins e lona russa; cobertas de mesa finas sobre tecidos de algodão, lona, linho ou qualquer outra materia que não seja seda; toalhas prensadas e alcatifas para solhos, as que não tenham lã. ..... kilo.	0	26
44.	Lençaria, mantas lavradas; madapolans, "estribillas," mechas para candieiros e yesqueros, cordeis e cordas; fitas de medição... ... ...kilo.	0	33
45.	Tecidos entrançados, e os mixtos; colchas e cortes; guarda-chuvas e chapéos de sol, sem mistura de lã ou seda..... .....kilo.	0	43
46.	Redes, alforjas, saccos de noite; chitas, "sandalos," lustrina "coletillas," creguelas, e outras fazendas empregadas para forros e flores; piqués, percalas, percalinas, batistes, gazes, musselinas, cambraia; tarlatanas lisas ou lavradas, brancas e estampadas, ou de uma só côr.....kilo.	0	54
47.	Estopinhas, irlandas, pannos de erva, e outros analogos; tecidos de meia, como camisas, meias e ceroulas, belbutinas, lisas ou lavradas, e fazendas adamascadas para toalhas de mesa e de mão, e outros usos domesticos; lenços, chales, faixas ou bandas de algodão puro.. ....kilo.	0	65
48.	Elasticos de algodão para botins..... do.	0	75
49.	Tecidos misturados com lã, musselinas bordadas; collarinhos, peitilhos, punhos, golas, camisolas, luvas, forros para chapéos e outros peças semelhantes, mantos com guarda de seda.....kilo.	0	87

		Pesos.	Centavos.
50.	Tulles lisos, estampados ou lavrados, como cortinas mosquiteiros, etc.; rendas, tiras bordadas e outros adornos; fitas, tranças, cordões, ligas, alças, espartilhos; crinolinas; fazendas em que o algodão seja a parte principal e que tenham uma pequena porção de lã ou seda, ou de lã e seda, não comprehendidas em outra parte de esta tarifa, como as fitas, que entram no numero 62. Mantos assedados; lenços assedados e chales com mistura de lã, ou bordados com seda, ou com froco de seda; folhas cortadas e em outras formas para flores, e todos os artigos de passamanaria; cortes de seda, com ou sem elastico; roupa feita de algodão, a não ser de meia, que entra no numero 47.....kilo.	1	09
51.	Pita manufacturada em chapéos, charuteiras e outros artigos semelhantes. Roupa feita de linho, de qualquer tecido e forma.....kilo.	2	17

QUINTA CLASSE.

Fibras texteis animaes.

52.	Feltro em peças para tectos, paredes e outros usos semelhantes; feltro para chapéos e outros usos semelhantes.. ....kilo.	0	04
53.	Cerda, crina, pello e lã de todas as classes, em rama ou desperdicios dos mesmos, com excepção do cabello humano; crina, pello ou cerda manufacturados em bruças ou escovas para limpar animaes, solhos ou pavimentos, e em brochas para artesanos.... .. .. kilo.	0	11
54.	Lã em madeixas, fiada ou torcida; lã ou crina em colchões ou almofadas..... ....kilo.	0	22
55.	Coxinilhos de algodão ou lã.... .... do.	0	35
56	Lã em baietas, cobertores, mantas e mantillas, ou em guarda-chuvas e chapéos de sol; cerda ou pello trançados ou manufacturados em escovas para roupa, cabeça; dentes, unhas, etc., para uso pessoal, ou em pinceis para qualquer uso; crina em toda a especie de tecidos.. .... kilo.	0	54
57.	Lã em alcatifas, em telas lisas ou trançadas, em cortes ou peças, como alpacas, merinos, cachemiras, lanilhas; em lenços ou chales; em tecidos que não se incluam no numero 59, puros ou com mistura que não seja seda, e em velludo, damascos e fazendas adamascadas; guarda-chuvas e chapéos de sol de seda ou assedados .. ..kilo.	0	87

		Pesos.	Centavos.
58.	Elasticos de lã para botins ..... do.	1	00
59.	Lã em pannos, vergas, cassimiras ou flanellas, de qualquer denominação, em peças ou cortes, puros ou misturados; em tecidos mixtos com seda ou algodão e seda, menos as fitas; em lenços e chales, assedados ou bordados com seda ou com froco de seda; em meias, camisas, ceroulas e outros artigos analogos, sejam ou não de meia, ainda que tenham alguma seda; com tanto que a lã seja a materia principal; em cortes para calçado, com ou sem elastico..... ....kilo.	1	09
60.	Elastico de seda para botins ..... do.	1	50
61.	Seda e borra de seda em rama, fiada, solta ou torcida, cabello humano ou sua imitação, solto ou manufacturado em cabelleiras. Lã em roupa feita, ou em que esta seja a materia principal, ainda que tenha forros ou adornos de outra materia; lã em borlas, rendas, tranças, cordões, bandas, faixas, e artigos de passamanaria; seda em rendas e cordas para instrumentos de musica; seda em cortes para calçado, com ou sem elasticos. Tecidos com fios de metal fino de todas as especies, e dalmaticas ou vestiduras sacerdotaes dos mesmos, de lã ou qualquer outra materia..... ..... kilo.	2	17
62.	Seda em todas as telas em que esta seja a materia predominante, com uma pequena porção de algodão, lã ou outra materia, como velludo, pellucia ou estofos semelhantes, ainda com fundo de algodão ou lã; listas, fitas, ligas, alças, e adornos e objectos de passamanaria, não comprehendidos em outra parte de esta tarifa..... .... kilo.	3	26
63.	Seda em roupa feita, em que esta seja a materia principal, ainda com forros e adornos de outra materia. ....kilo.	4	35

SEXTA CLASSE.

Papel e suas manufacturas.

64. Cartão e papel para envolucros, papel pardo, esteja em folhas ou resmas, e o manufacturado em caixas ou caixinhas, taes como as empregadas nas boticas, tanto como os saccos de papel para o mesmo fim; em cartas, mappas ou planos geographicos; livros impressos, cadernos de escriptura, raiados ou não,

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	para uso de collegios; cartão e papel branco de imprensa, lithographia, desenho e encadernação, papel de escrever, filtrar, mata-borrão, ou em tiras para telegrapho; papier mâché manufacturado em vasilhame e outros objectos de uso domestico, pintado ou envernizado, sem figuras, dourados nem adornos. Papel pautado para musica, musica impressa, encadernada ou não. Papel de lixa ou de esmeril .....kilo.	0	02
65.	Papel para fumar, em resmas ou livrinhos, cartão e papel de cores para flores, globos ou impressões typographicas. Papel de forrar salas ou para copiar cartas, solto ou em livros. Livros em branco, pautados ou não.....kilo.	0	11
66.	Cartão e papel manufacturado em artigos de vestido, como collarinhos, punhos, peitilhos, etc. Papel e cartão em lanternas.....kilo.	0	22
67.	Papelão e cartão-pedra em brinquedos, para photographias com ou sem douraduras; cartão e papel dourado ou esmaltado (falso), em pautas, capas de cartas, rotulas; em caixas de jogo, como loteria e outros, e em baralhos ou cartas de jogar; cartão, papel e cartão-pedra em objectos de phantasia, luxo e adorno; cartão-pedra manufacturado em vasilhame ou outros artigos de uso domestico, adornado com figuras e douraduras .....kilho.	0	54
68.	Cartão e papel em cartões de visita e de phantasia; manufacturado em flores, estampas, quadros e desenhos para leques, em mascaras ou caretas..kilo.	1	09

SETIMA CLASSE.

Madeiras e outras materias vegetaes, empregadas na industria, suas manufacturas, e na agricultura.

69.	Adubos de todas as sortes para a agricultura.....	livres.	
70.	Machinas de toda a especie para (1) agricultura e embarcações, e estas mesmas.....	livres.	
71.	Esparto ou junco não manufacturado; barris e pipas vazios, aduelos, arcos, aros, etc. Fórmas para chapéos, sapatos ou moldes modelos. Espheras ou globos; machinas de toda classe para a industria; instrumentos e utensilios para a agricultura e industria. Cabos para machados, enxadas, escovas e ferramentas de toda a sorte; rodas para carretas .....kilo.	0	02

(1) Machinas para engenhos de assucar gozarão de izenção de direitos de importação desde o dia tres de Junho de 1893 até egual dia de 1895.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
72.	Carretinhos, carros e suas rodas e mais pertenças. Ripas (telhas de madeira) e clavijas, e todas as classes de madeira de construcção, (1) como taboas, pranchas, vigas, vigotas, sarrafos, páus redondos, regoas, etc.; cascas tintureiras ou de cortume. Esparto em esteiras ou esteirinhas. Baldes ou banheiras, niveis e prumos; torneiras para barris, medidas, folles e alavancas. Pás, pentes para tecidos, e utensilios para as artes e officios de todas as sortes.....kilo.	0	04
73.	Madeira para marcenaria, em tóros ou pedaços; caixas de madeira para mercadorias ou fazendas, de phantasia ou não; as bocetas de aparas, etc., que se usam nas boticas, que não tenham forro nem adorno. Esculpturas e estatuas de mais de dous kilogrammas de peso. Madeiras em portas e janellas, com ou sem suas bisagras, fechaduras, etc.....kilo.	0	11
74.	Cadeiras, sofás, cadeiras a Voltaire, de qualquer forma, com ou sem molas, e estofadas de qualquer maneira; camas, guarda-roupas, mesas e outra mobilia. Molduras com ou sem dourures, verniz ou charão. Regoas de pautar. Ratoeiras ou armadilhas. Cortiça em bruto .....kilo.	0	11
75.	Canastros de junco, escovas de junco ou canna; harmonios, orgãos, pianos e os mais instrumentos de teclado. Phosphoros; bahús forrados ou sem forro. Instrumentos de musica, como acordions, dulcinas, rabecas, harpas, etc.; carros de passageiros para estradas de ferro e carris urbanos, omnibus, carruagens e outros vehiculos não mencionados .....kilo.	0	22
76.	Quadros com moldura e vidro; molduras para quadros ou espelhos, de todas as formas, com ou sem douradura, verniz ou charão. Bandejas, pratos grandes, assentadores. Bagatellas e bilhares. Persianas, venezianas, gelosias.....kilo.	0	33

(1) A madeira de construcção para uso no porto de Limon ficará livre de direitos desde o dia 29 de Julho de 1890 até egual dia de 1895. (Decreto de 28 de Julho de 1890.)

As madeiras exportadas pelo porto de Puntarenas ou por qualquer outro que se habilitar na costa do Pacifico, pagarão por cada tanelada $1.00, desde o primeiro de Agosto de 1893. (Decreto de 18 de Julho de 1893).

		Pesos.	Centavos.
77.	Cabos para pennas e lapis de todas as cores, albuns e caixas de phantasia ou luxo, de mais de dous kilogrammas de peso; caixas de cores para pintar, de musica, com manivela, e brinquedos de todas as especies; caixas para jogo de xadrez e outros semelhantes. Estereoscopios, caixas de costura, estojos, etc. Frasqueiras, pentes, carteiras..kilo.	0	54
78.	Caixas vazias de phantasia, de menos de dous kilogrammas de peso; caixas de musica, de corda e mola; albuns, esculpturas e estatuas de menos de dous kilogrammas de peso. Leques e botões. Cachimbos e boquilhas de fumador..... kilo.	1	09
79.	Bengalas e cannas de todas as classes..... do.	2	17

OITAVA CLASSE.

Pelles e outros despojos animaes, empregados na industria, e suas manufacturas.

80.	Correias para machinas... .....kilo.	0	02
81.	Sebo e gorduras não especificadas, ordinarias, sejam liquiados ou solidos, e cujo uso principal seja na manufactura de sabão, etc.; marfim em bruto. kilo.	0	04
82.	Espermaceti em rama. Pellegos ou couros não cortidos. Velas de sebo.....kilo.	0	07
83.	Sabão ordinario. Baldes e mangueiras para agua. do.	0	09
84.	Velas de espermaceti ou de composição. Pelles ordinarias em folhas de solas ou vaquetas, em couros envernizados ou bezerros, carneiras, cordovão, marroquim, pellica, etc..... ..... kilo.	0	11
85.	Pergaminho e sua imitação, para escrever. Cera branca ou amarella sem preparação. Pennas de aves, soltas, sem preparação, e espennejadores. kilo.	0	22
86.	Tartaruga em bruto. Phosphoros de cera. Pelles manufacturadas em obra de selleiro, como faixas, arreios, alforjas, malas e maletas, sellins, arreios e outros artigos semelhantes não especificados. Assentadores. Medidas de couro. Pennas de aves em almofadas e colchões..... ...kilo.	0	33
87.	Mantas de pelle e pellegos, e pelles finas com seu pello, ou imitação dellas.....kilo.	0	43

		Pesos.	Centavos.
88.	Barbas de baleia em bruto ou preparadas para qualquer objecto (com excepção de bengalas). Chifre ou osso manufacturado em pentes, etc. Bolsas e chumbeiros para caçador; bolsas para outros usos, estojos de costura, carteiras e porta-moedas. Badanas ou marroquins cortados em forros para chapéos, latigos e chicotes. Velas de cera....kilo.	0	54
89.	Calçado de couro com ou sem elastico, e o preparado ou debruado para receber a sola. Alparcas, kilo.	0	65
90.	Calçado de fazenda de lã ou algodão, com ou sem bicos de couro. Couro manufacturado em botões. Cera em flores e frutas artificiaes, e em toda a outra forma, menos em velas .... kilo.	1	09
91.	Marfim e tartaruga, coral, ambar em artigos de armorinho, azeviche e madreperola manufacturados. Cordas de tripa. Pennas para adornos. Luvas e manipolas. Bengalas. Calçado de fazenda de seda ou assedada, com ou sem bicos de couro. kilo.	2	17

NONA CLASSE.

Substancias alimenticias.

92.	Sal commum, arroz, farelo, linhaça em grão ou moida, milho, feijão, trigo, cevada, centeio, aveia e outros cereaes e legumes. Feno e outros pastos e forragens. Batatas, hortaliças e legumes frescos. Sementes de legumes, flores e plantas, doces em massa ou pães. Frutas frescas e nozes, avellãs, catanhas, amendoas e frutas semelhantes não confeitadas, com ou sem casca..... ....kilo.	0	02
93.	Carnes de todas as sortes, seccas, curadas ao fumo ou em salmoura, com excepção de presuntos e salchichões, que pertencem ao numero 94. Farinha de trigo, milho, aveia, etc. Lupulo e mosto de cevada ou de qualquer outra substancia fermentavel. Banha e manteiga.... ....kilo.	0	04
94.	Cerveja em barris ou garrafas. Vinagre e cidra em barris ou engarrafados, carnes, peixe e mariscos conservados em oleo ou sem este, ou adubados, que se importarem ou não em latas, como *pâté foie*, sardinhas, etc.; presuntos, chouriços, toucinho e queijo, venham ou não em latas. Cacao en grão, sagú em pó ou em grão, amido de mandioca; farinha lactea de gingibre (ginger ale); cevada pilada		

		Pesos.	Centavos.
	macarrão e outras massas de farinha; bolacha fina e ordinaria, e todas as substancias feculentas alimenticias não especificadas. Alpiste. Assucar não refinado. Peixe de todas as especies, secco, fumado, salpresado ou em salmoura. Levadura em pó ou massa..... .... kilo.	0	07
95.	Vinhos de todas as qualidades com excepção do Champanha, em garrafas..... ..... kilo.	0	09
96.	Vinhos tintos de mesa, (1) engarrafados... ..... do	0	03
97.	Vinhos tintos de mesa, em garrafões, botijas ou barris..... .. kilo.	0	05
98.	Leite condensado. Assucar refinado. Cannela bastarda em rama ou moido, cominhos, pimenta branca ou preta, moida ou em grão. Pimenta de Jamaica e as mais especies não comprehendidas no numero 200 ....kilo	0	11
99.	Vinhos de toda a classe, não engarrafados, em pipas, garrafões, botijas ou barris. Azeitunas, alcaparras, conservas de vinagre, legumes em vinagre ou salmoura, molhos de todas as sortes, e mostarda em pó, grão ou composta. Extracto de carne; chocolate e cacao moido. Frutas seccas de todas as especies, e as assucaradas ou conservadas no seu proprio sumo ou em mel. Xaropes e geleas de todas as sortes, confeitos, doces e pastilhas de assucar e gomma, conservas de toda a especie, não especificadas..... .. ..kilo.	0	13
100.	Frutas em aguardente e xaropes que não sejam medicinaes. Cannella em rama ou moida, noz moscada, cravos de cheiro, açafrão, chá .... kilo.	0	22
101.	Mistelas em vaso que não seja barril ou garrafão..kilo.	0	80
102.	Mistelas em barris ou garrafões..... ... do.	1	05
103.	Cognac, whisky, ginebra e os mais licores de importação licita, em qualquer vaso que não seja barril ou garrafão..... ... .kilo.	0	80
104.	Vinho de Champanha em qualquer vaso, cognac, ginebra, whisky e outros licores de importação licita, em barris ou garrafões ... .kilo.	1	05

(1) Decreto de 13 de Fevereiro de 1888.—Art. 5. O contrabando nos casos definados pela lei, de vinhos que não sejam tintos de mesa, sera punido com uma multa egual a quatro vezes o valor dos direitos a que, conforme a tarifa, seria sujeito o total da consignação de vinhos, segundo os documentos de carga e as facturas consulares.

		Pesos.	Centavos.
105.	Amostras sem valor de toda a sorte. Taguá (ou cabonegro) e marfim vegetal em bruto. Abacos e apparelhos de Level e objectos semelhantes.. Correias de borracha para machinas. Cartazes de annuncios, como os da Sociedade Equitativa, e annuncios em lithographia ou impressão typographica a distribuição gratuita.....kilo.	0	02
106.	Gutta-percha em mangueiras ou regadores..... do.	0	09
107.	Capachos de borracha..... ..... do.	0	30
108.	Relogios de agua e ampulhetas..... .... do.	0	33
109.	Gaiolas de todas as sortes. Borracha em brinquedos, sapatos, botas, capas de oleado, vasos de toda a especie; em pentes, e a manufacturada em toda a forma de objectos que não sejam de adorno..kilo.	0	54
110.	Tabaco em charutos e cigarros, em rapé, e o picado. kilo.	2	18
111.	Gutta-percha (borracha) em artigos de adorno. Celluloide manufacturado em objectos de qualquer especie. Taguá, e marfim vegetal talhado em botões e em toda a sorte de quinquilheria; chapéos e gorros de todas as sortes, com ou sem adornos, com excepção dos de pita e de Panamá. Relogios de algibeira, que não tenham caixa de ouro ou prata, e todas as classes de relogios de parede ou de mesa..... .....kilo.	1	09
112.	Pedras preciosas e perolas finas sem engaste.... do.	100	00

Art. 2—Alem dos direitos declarados na tarifa anterior, serão cobrados os seguintes por taxa de carga e descarga:

DESIGNAÇAO DAS MERCADODIAS.

113.	Adubos para terra. Aves.....	livres.	
114.	Bagagens.. ... .kilo.	0	02
115.	Gado cavallar.....	livre.	
116.	Gado vaccum.....	do.	
117.	Gado lanigero e caprino, e os mais animaes não mencionados	do.	
118.	Mercadorias em geral, importação.....kilo.	0	00½
119.	Mercadorias em geral, exportação.....por dez kilos.	0	01
120.	Reembarque.....por cem kilos.	1	20

Dado na sala de sessões do Palacio Nacional, em S. José, aos sete dias de Setembro de mil oitocentos oitenta e cinco.

ADDICIONAL.

Omittido no corpo do texto.

Decreto de 21 de Julho de 1891.—Ferro em barras ou linguados, arame e pregos para cercas, ferro para tectos e seus accessorios, cimento romano, guano, e em geral todas as especies de adubos para terra; louça ordinaria, e machinas de mais de meia tonelada de peso, pagarão só 20 centavos por cada 100 kilogrammas de peso.

Accordo de 4 de Fevereiro de 1893.—Mercadorias izentas de direitas, desde o dia nove do corrente e em diante, pagarão por dia, pelos 46 kilos de peso.	0	10
Accordo de 13 de Abril de 1894.—Vinho de extracto de figado de bacalháu "Chevrier"..... ...	0	11

FACTURA CONSULAR.

Por circular do Ministerio da Fazenda de 18 de Fevereiro de 1895, desde o dia dezoito de Maio do mesmo anno em diante, as mercadorias que se importarem pelos portos de Limon e de Puntarenas devem vir accompanhadas de uma factura consular de conformidade exacta com o modelo seguinte:

Factura das mercadorias embarcadas por..... .... a bordo do .... o, com destino ao porto de.....em Costa Rica, á consignação de..... , por conta e risco de.....

Marcas e Contramarcas, Numeros.	Numero de Volumes.		Peso Bruto de Cada Volume.		Peso Total dos Volumes.		Classe qualidade e denominação das mercadorias segundo a Tarifa das Alfandegas.	Valor das Mercadorias em Moeda Estrangeira	Despezas até o porto de entrada em Moeda Estrangeira.	Paiz de Origem das Mercadorias.
	Em Algarismos.	Em Lettras.	Classe de Volumes	Em Algarismos.	Em Lettras.	Em Algarismos.	Em Lettras.			

COSTA RICA.

The following letter on "Coffee Culture in Costa Rica," addressed to Señor Don Joaquin B. Calvo, will prove of interest to those engaged in that industry:

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL
DE ESTADISTICA
COSTA RICA, A. C.
Director Gen'l, JUAN F. FERRAZ.

SAN JOSE, C. R., October 1st, 1895.

COFFEE CULTURE IN COSTA RICA.

His Excellency, J. B. Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR.

Your wish to be informed in regard to coffee culture in Costa Rica, this office will comply with, so far as the mere quotation goes for expenses and returns, until the plantation shall yield regular yearly crops. The calculations cover, as you will notice, the clearing, planting, subsequent cleanings and picking of the berries, but they do not include the subsequent work to convert the berries into coffee ready for shipment, for the reason that the different methods of curing (beneficio) create corresponding and different expenses. The distinct demands of the different markets, also to a certain degree regulate the curing expenses; for instance, the coloring of the beans, assortment, etc., etc. Several English and German treatises upon coffee name more than twenty varieties, but at present we have to consider only the Arabian coffee as the one principally cultivated in Costa Rica. The few samples of Liberia (African) coffee and a shrub coffee tree planted as an ornamental garden tree cuts no figure in the economical and commercial result.

You will probably find the yearly crops quoted considerably lower than expected, but this office prefers, in its calculations, to be on the safe side. Besides, the question here is not to single out a few prosperous years' yield, but to give the average result for a series of years. The yield can not be quoted as uniform every year, for the reason that the coffee tree, like other fruit trees, requires now and then a partial rest, for instance two years good crops may the third year be followed by less than a middling crop. Two pounds per tree may be considered a very good aver-

age crop, that is to say twenty centner -qq- per manzana. More can not reasonably be expected, comparing the quantity of coffee with that of cacao. One manzana—500 cacao trees—will average ten centner of beans, although the cacao tree is more than twice as large as the coffee tree. For further information I may refer you to "The Text Book of Tropical Agriculture" by Alford Nichols, printed by McMillan & Co., London and New York, 1892.

The price paid for virgin land, or its value before cultivation is imaginary in this calculation, because the purchase sum is indeterminable, depending on location and the buyer's individual taste and resources.

As a rule the planter ought to superintend the work in person. If not, it would be better to let it out on contract, but never to be left in hands of day laborers without strict control. From the different ways by which the work is disposed of arise expenses, very often at considerable variance with the anticipation. As an example of contract-work wherein the contractor is made mutually interested with his employer, the following agreement is quoted. A party, Messrs. Rudd and Inksetter, of San José, are at present forming a coffee plantation of 75 manzanas at or near the river Tuis, a few miles East of Turrialba. Their contractor receives for his work $300 pr manzana, paying his own board, and at the end of 3 years steady work and attendance 25 manzanas in addition as property, out of the 75 without deduction of payment for the land and the plantation.

Said owners, Rudd & Inksetter will have paid out at the end of three years as follows:

Purchase money for 75 manzanas wild land, say at $30 pr manz.....			$2,250
Clearing, planting, cleaning, etc., 75 manz. during 3 years at $300 pr manzana.....			22,500
Expended capital during 3 years without return. Total ...			$24,750
The 4th year the first regular crop from 50 manz. at 1 pound pr tree or 10 centner pr manz: will give 500 qq. (centner) at $30 pr qq.....		$15,000	
The 4th year's expenses:			
Five cleanings of 50 manz. at $25 pr manz.....	$1,250		
Picking the berries, 500 qq. at $5 pr qq.....	2,500		
House for manager and laborers.	200		
Fencing with wire 50 manz. 3000 varas at $50 for each 300 varas	500		5,150
One year's salary to the manager..	700		
The 5th year's crop from 50 manz. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds pr tree 50 + 15 qq. =750 qq at $30 pr qq.....		22,500	
The 5th year's expenses: 5 cleanings of 50 manz.	1,250		
Picking the berries 750 qq. at $5 pr qq.....	3,750		
Repairs on house and fences, say.....	200		5,900
One year's salary to the manager.....	700		
Totals.....		$37,500	$35,800

It takes, consequently, 5 years culture to cover the original investment and all the running expenses. During the following 8 years the annual crop may be quoted at 2 pounds per tree or 20 qq. per manz. After this time the regular crops may drop gradually down to 10 qq. per manzana and on neglected plantations even down to 5 qq. per manzana.

As before said, this calculation does not include the expenses for converting the berries into mercantile beans, because the ripe fruit is generally sold as berries to the large and costly estalishments,-beneficios,-for further treatment. Consequently the expenses for sacks, assorting and packing belong to the fruit buyer; but if you prefer to bring your coffee into market, the beneficio operator will return to you the ready made coffee at the rate of 100 pounds for every fanega of fruit. A fanega of fruit will yield according to the quality of the coffee from 110 to 115 pounds clean coffee. The surplus over 100 pounds is the return for his work.

When you ask the opinion of experienced planters about the cost of coffee planting, they will not give a uniform answer. Mr. Fred. Tinoco, a renowned producer of coffee and sugar, estimates coffee in first bearing to have cost him from $300 to $500 per manzana: he says that besides the character and location of the soil, the expenses also seem to be dependent upon good or bad luck. The nursery may miscarry, part of the transplanted young trees may die and have to be restored, and other mishaps, that swell considerably the expense list.

Under ordinary circumstances the expenses per manzana not including the manager's board and salary, may be quoted as follows:

Clearing and burning wild land pr manzana	$ 30
Nursery beds pr 1,000 plants	40
Digging 1,000 holes, and planting 1,000 trees	40
Planting of 400 bananas, or plantains, for shade	15
Cost of 400 bananas, or plantains, 4 feet high	20
First years assistance, replanting and cleaning	60
Second, third and fourth years cleaning and regulating at $25 pr year	75
Cost of virgin land from $10 to $30 pr manzana, say	30
Total cost of land and plantation	$310

The fourth year will yield the first regular crop, say 10 qq. at $30 or $300. Afterwards from 15 to 20 qq. per manz. Where the land is very rich and the growth of the trees large, Mr. Tinoco plants his coffee 4+4 varas, and considers 2½ pounds per tree a good crop.

The foregoing statements seem to me sufficient to enable you to draw your conclusions for smaller or larger plantations. I shall only add, that in case you prefer day work to work by contract, your nursery trees ready for transplanting will cost you about $40 per thousand, and by your personal superintendence you may save some of the expenses during the first three years, and afterwards the managers annual salary.

Experienced planters reckon 6 laborers and 1 boss all the year round for a 50 manzanas coffee plantation after it is formed and planted. The picking of the berries is of course an extra expense. According to the seasons—dry and wet—the day laborers will (boarding themselves) work from 7 o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M., for $1.00 to $1.25, or from 7 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M., for $1.50. These are the prices paid this year.

If the producer (planter) prefers to handle and ship his coffee on his own account, it will be well for him to remember, that in shipment from seaport to seaport, coffee must be treated with the utmost care and cleanliness, in order that it may not lose its original smell and taste. The raw coffee bean is in this respect as delicate as milk. Greasy or smelling sacks, smoke, raw hides stowed in the same vessel, bad or damp air rising from the bottom of the hull of the ship, and condensed under the decks—these and similar lack of precautionary measures may bring the best coffee down to a lower grade, and class the product among any other sort than the Costa Rica mountain coffee.

Although your letter does not call for the following information, it may be expected that with the intention of settling in Costa Rica, you may feel interested in posting yourself in regard to the current prices of the following articles, mostly argricultural.

Remember, that all money calculations in this communication are made under the present estimate of value, one dollar American gold, equals $2.50 Costa Rica currency.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR PRESENT RETAIL PRICES.

Coffee pr. pound	$ 0 45
Cacao pr. pound	1 00
Tobaco-leaves sold only by the Government pr. pound	2 00
Bananas pr. bunch	0 50
Platanos pr. bunch	0 20
Yuca root pr. pound	0 05
Tiquisque root pr. pound	0 05
Rice pr. pound	0 15
Corn pr. centner	3 00
Field beans pr. centner	8 00
Wheat flour pr. centner	10 00
Ox meat, fresh, pr. pound	0 20
Pork, fresh, pr. pound	0 40
Codfish, salted, pr. pound	0 50
Mackerel, salted, pr. pound	0 50
Butter, pr. pound	1 00
Lard, pr. pound	0 55
Cheese, country made, pr. pound	0 60
Hens, by retail	1 00
Chickens, by retail	0 50
Eggs, 9 for	0 50
Sugar, pr. pound	0 15
Starch, pr. pound	0 20
Oranges, pr. pound	0 10

Milk, fresh, pr. quart	0 30
Sardines, pr. box	0 20
Lobster, 1 pound tins	0 60
Salmon, 1 pound tins	0 50
Figs, box, pr. pound	0 50
Jellies, half pound tins	0 40
Apples, 2 pound tins	1 00
Pears, 2 pound tins	1 00
Cherries, 2 pound tins	1 00
Plums, pr. pound	1 00
Raisins, pr. pound	0 60
Milk, ½ pound tins	0 60

Respectfully,

JOHN SCHROEDER.

Official letter to be addressed to the *Director General del Departamento Nacional de Estadistico.*

San José, Costa Rica—América Central.

NOTE.—The manzana equals 1.5-6 acres—the quintal (qq.) is equivalent to 100 pounds—the vara is 33.874 inches—the fanega is equal to 1½ bushels.

GUATEMALA.

MODIFICATIONS OF TARIFF.

In virtue of a decree of June 27, 1895, and during a period of six months, from July 15, 1895, the importation of the carriages and vehicles enumerated in the following numbers of the tariff in force, may be effected free of duty:

1386. Carts or handcarts destined exclusively for the transportation of light loads in cities, with or without springs.
1387. Wheelbarrows of wood, with one or two wheels, hand.
1388. Wagons, carts and drays, without springs, for the conveyance of goods.
1389. The same, with springs.
1390. Carriages weighing up to 100 kilogs. each.
1391. Carriages weighing more than 100 and up to 250 kilogs each.
1392. Carriages weighing more than 250 and up to 500 kilogs each.
1393. Carriages weighing more than 500 and up to 750 kilogs each.
1394. Carriages weighing more than 750 and up to 1000 kilogs each.
1395. Carriages weighing more than 1000 kilogs. each.
1396. Carriages weighing up to 100 kilogs. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1397. Carriages weighing more than 100 and up to 250 kil. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1398. Carriages weighing more than 250 and up to 500 kil. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1399. Carriages weighing more than 500 and up to 750 kil. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1400. Carriages weighing more than 750 and up to 1000 kil. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1401. Carriages weighing more than 1000 kilogs. each, white, neither painted nor upholstered.
1411. Diligences and omnibuses for the conveyance of passengers.

By decree of April 30, 1895, the following modifications to the tariff were made:

ART. 1. On and after October 1, 1896, the following enumerated articles shall be admitted free of import duty:

Sewing machines and their accessories.
Flatirons (sadirons) for laundresses, tailors, and hatters.
Wines, medicinal, such as San Rafael, San Juan and similar wines.
Extract of malt in various forms.
Wines, red, table, in wood, up to 16°.
Acid, boric.
Acid, carbolic, impure, in solution.
Do., muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric.
Ammonia, liquid.
Balsam of tolu.
Benzine.
Bicarbonate of soda or potash, crystallized or in lumps.
Tar.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Chlorate of potash.
Barks, medicinal.
Flowers, leaves, roots and seeds, medicinal.
Cream of tartar.
Gelatine.
Iodine.
Pepsine.
Peptone.
Potash, caustic.
Sal ammonia.
Soda, caustic.
Salts of quinine.
Tartrate of potash.
Vaseline.
Codliver oil.
Chloroform.
Cocaine, codeine and morphine.
Antidiphtheric serum.
Carbonate of lead (white lead).

ART. 2. On and after the same date, the under-mentioned articles shall be subject to the following import duties:

			Pesos Centavos.
291.	Chintzes or cotton prints	kilog.	0 35
310.	Cotton sheeting ("*manta*") and cotton drill ("*manta dril*"), unbleached	kilog.	0 15
311.	Cotton sheeting, coloured	do.	0 35
306.	Madapolam cotton	do.	0 30
287.	Yarn, cotton, for weaving	do.	0 06
288.	Yarn, cotton, red	do.	0 15
289.	Yarn, cotton, of any other colour	do.	0 10
643.	Yarn, woollen, white	do.	0 25

GUATEMALA.

REFORMAS EN SU ARANCEL.

Por decreto de fecha 27 de Junio de 1895 se dispone que desde el 15 de Julio del mismo año y durante el término de seis meses, contados desde esa fecha, queden libres de derechos de importación los vehículos á que se refieren las siguientes partidas de la Tarifa de Aduanas vigente:

Partida 1386. Carretas ó carritos destinados exclusivamente á repartir carga de poco peso en las poblaciones, con ó sin muelles.
Partida 1387. Carretillas de madera de una ó dos ruedas, manuales.
Partida 1388. Carros, carretas y carretones, sin muelles, para carga.
Partida 1389. Carros, carretas y carretones, con muelles, para carga.
Partida 1390. Carruajes que pesen hasta 100 kilos cada uno.
Partida 1391. Carruajes que pesen más de 100 hasta 250 kilos cada uno.
Partida 1392. Carruajes que pesen más de 250 hasta 500 kilos cada uno.
Partida 1393. Carruajes que pesen más de 500 hasta 750 kilos cada uno.
Partida 1394. Carruajes que pesen más de 750 hasta 1.000 kilos cada uno.
Partida 1395. Carruajes que pesen más de 1.000 kilos.
Partida 1396. Carruajes que pesen hasta 100 kilos cada uno, en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1397. Carruajes que pesen más de 100 hasta 250 kilos, cada uno, en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1398. Carruajes que pesen mas de 250 hasta 500 kilos, cada uno, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1399. Carruajes que pesen mas de 500 hasta 750 kilos, cada uno, en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1400. Carruajes que pesen más de 750 hasta 1.000 kilos, cada uno, en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1401. Carruajes que pesen más de 1.000 kilos cada uno, sin vestir ni pintar.
Partida 1411. Diligencias ú ómnibus, para trasporte de pasajeros.

Por decreto de 30 de Abril de 1895, se modifica la Tarifa de Aduanas como sigue:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el 1° de Octubre próximo, será libre la importación de los artículos siguientes:

Máquinas de coser y accesorios.
Planchas de hierro para sastres, sombrereros y lavanderas.
Vinos medicinales, como San Rafael, San Juan y otros semejantes.
Extracto de malta en diversas formas.
Vino tinto de mesa en barriles hasta diez y séis grados.
Ácido bórico.
Ácido fénico impuro en solución.
Ácido muriático, ácido nítrico y y ácido sulfúrico.
Amoniaco líquido.
Bálsamo de Tolú.
Benzina.
Bicarbonato de soda en cristal ó entero.
Brea.
Carbonato de magnesia.
Clorato de potasa.
Cortezas medicinales.
Flores, hojas, raíces y semillas medicinales.
Crémor.
Gelatina.
Glicerina.
Iodo.
Pepsina.
Peptona.
Potasa cáustica.
Sal de amoniaco.
Soda cáustica.
Sales de quinina.
Tártaro emético.
Tartrato de potasa.
Vaselina.
Aceite de bacalao.
Cloroformo.
Cocaína.
Codeína y morfina.
Suero antidiftérico.
Carbonato de plomo ó albayalde.

ARTÍCULO 2°. Desde la misma fecha, pagarán los siguientes derechos de importación los artículos que á continuación se expresan:

Indianas ó zarazas de algodón	kilogr.	$ 0 35
Manta cruda y manta dril	id.	0 15
Dril de color y mantas de color	id.	0 35
Madapolán de algodón	id.	0 30
Hilo ó hilaza de algodón para tejer y pábilo	id.	0 06
Hilo ó hilaza id. rosado	id.	0 15
Id. id. otros colores	id.	0 10
Id. blanco de lana	id.	0 25

GUATEMALA.

REFORMAS DA TARIFA DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

Por decreto datado de 27 de Junho de 1895, dispõe-se que, desde o dia 15 de Julho do mesmo anno e durante o praço de seis mezes contados da dita data, fiquem izentos de direitos de importação os vehiculos referidos na seguintes secções da tarifa vigente :

SECTION 1387. Carrinhos de mão á tracção manual de uma ou duas rodas.

SEC. 1388. Carros, carretas e carroças, sem molas, para carga.

SEC. 1389. Carros, carretas e carroças, com molas, para carga.

SEC. 1390. Carruagens cujo peso não exceder de 100 kilos.

SEC. 1391. Carruagens de mais de 100 até 250 kilos.

SEC. 1392. Carruagens de mais de 250 até 500 kilos.

SEC. 1393. Carruagens de mais de 500 até 750 kilos.

SEC. 1394. Carruagens de mais de 750 até 1,000 kilos.

SEC. 1395. Carruagens de mais de 1,000 kilos.

SEC. 1396. Carruagens de não mais de 100 kilos, por acabar, não pintadas nem estofadas.

SEC. 1397. Carruagens de mais de 100 até 250 kilos, não guarnecidas nem pintadas.

SEC. 1398. Carruagens de mais de 250 até 500 kilos, não guarnecidas nem pintadas.

SEC. 1399. Carruagens de mais de 500 até 750 kilos, não guarnecidas nem pintadas.

SEC. 1400. Carruagens de mais de 750 até 1,000 kilos, não guarnecidas nem pintadas.

SEC. 1401. Carruagens de mais de 1,000 kilos, não guarnecidas nem pintidas.

SEC. 1411. Diligencias ou omnibus, para transporte de passageiros.

Por decreto de 30 de Abril de 1895 foram feitas as sequintes modificações na Tarifa de Importação.

ART. 1°. Desde o primeiro de Outubro proximo vindo, ficarão izentos de direitos de importação os artigos seguintes:

Machinas de costura e suas pertenças.
Ferros de engomar para alfaiates, chapeleiros e lavadeiras.
Vinhos medicinaes, como S. Rafael, S. João e outros semelhantes.
Extracto de malt em diversas formas.
Vinhos tintos em barris, até dezeseis gráus.
Acido borico.
Acido phenico impuro em solução.
Acidos, muriatico, nitrico e sulphurico.
Ammoniaco liquido.
Balsamo de tolú.
Benzina.
Bicarbonato de soda em crystal ou de outra forma.
Breu.
Carbonato de magnesia.

GUATEMALA.

DECREE CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

El Guatemalteco, official organ of the government of the Republic of Guatemala, published under date of the 31st of August ultimo the following important decree:

ARTICLE 1. The foreign and domestic debts of the Republic of Guatemala, as funded and recognized by decree No. 394, of Agust 29, 1887, shall be consolidated and converted into one single debt, to be known as "The 4 per cent. Foreign Debt of Guatemala," amounting nominally to one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

ART. 2. The total amount of the debt of Guatemala, as liquidated on the 1st of January, 1894, was as follows:

Internal, or domestic debt, 6,025,920 *pesos*, which at the rate of £16 per each 100 *pesos*, make £964,144.

Foreign debt, £890,300.

ART. 3 In compliance with the bases of arrangement accepted in London on the 25th of May ultimo (1895), at a meeting of the bondholders of both debts, the old bonds with their respective unpaid coupons shall be exchanged for new bonds of the 4 per cent. foreign debt created by this decree, in the following proportion:

(A). For each one hundred pounds sterling, in bonds of the foreign debt of 1887, seventy-five pounds sterling in the new 4 per cent. bonds shall be given.

(B). For each 100 *pesos*, or sixteen pounds sterling, in domestic bonds of 1887, fifteen pounds sterling in the new 4 per cent. bonds shall be given. The value of such coupons of the old bonds as may be missing, shall be deducted from the amount to be given in exchange in the new 4 per cent. bonds, in a proportion as may be fixed by agreement between the Minister of Guatemala in London and the agents of the bondholders.

ART. 4. The new bonds shall have such a number of coupons attached thereto as may be necessary for the collection of interest on and after, the 1st of July of the present year.

ART. 5. The exchange of the new bonds for the old ones shall be made in London with the intervention of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

ART. 6. The new 4 per cent. bonds of the foreign debt of Guatemala shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, said interest to be paid in gold in London on the 30th of December each year. A sinking fund of £15,000 every year shall be also created for the redemption of the debt.

ART. 7. The redemption above named shall take place by means of purchases of bonds to be made in London every six months in such amounts as may be required to consume at market prices the £15,000 appropropriated for that purpose.

ART. 8. For the prompt payment both of the interest and of the amount appropriated for the sinking fund the government shall give on the 1st of July, each year, to the duly recognized agent in Guatemala of the foreign bondholders, such a number of bonds of export duties on coffee as may be necessary to meet this liability during the succeeding year.

ART. 9. The export duty of one and a half *pesos* in gold (six English shillings) per quintal of coffee shall be set aside during ten years, to be counted from July 1, 1895; and that duty shall be paid exclusively in bonds of the said revenue. If for any cause whatever the government should be unable to get possession of these bonds in sufficient number to meet the aforesaid liabilities arrangements shall then be made with the council of foreign bondholders to secure some other competent guarantee.

ART. 10. All the expenses attending the conversion and payment of the debt shall be defrayed by the government.

ART. 11. The 4 per cent. bonds of the foreign debt of Guatemala shall be signed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in London, and the manner and form of the said bonds, as well as their respective denominations, shall be fixed by agreement between the said minister plenipotentiary and the conversion agents in London.

ART. 12. The 4 per cent. bonds created by this decree, as well as their coupons, shall be exempt from taxation in Guatemala.

ART. 13. All necessary details regarding the conversion shall be arranged by and between the Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in London, to whom the government will transmit the proper instructions, and the conversion agents.

ART. 14. The provisions of Decree No. 394 of August 29, 1887, and all others in opposition to the present decree, are hereby repealed.

ART 15. The Secretary of the Treasury shall attend to the execution of the present decree, and provide whatever may be necessary to carry it into effect. He is hereby authorized to grant such powers and faculties as may be required for such purpose to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in London or to any other person.

ART. 16. The government shall lay this decree before the legislative assembly in order that it may grant its approval.

GUATEMALA.

DECRETO SOBRE UNIFICACIÓN DE LA DEUDA EXTERIOR É INTERIOR DE GUATEMALA.

Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público.—Decreto número 514 sobre arreglo de la deuda externa.

ARTÍCULO 1°. La deuda exterior consolidada y la interior también consolidada de la República de Guatemala, reconocidas ambas en el Decreto número 394 de 29 de Agosto de 1887, se unifican y consolidan en una sola deuda, cuyo monto nominal es de *un millón seiscientas mil libras esterlinas* (£1,600,000), y se denominará "Deuda Exterior de Guatemala del 4 por ciento."

ART. 2°. El monto total de la Deuda de Guatemala liquidada el 1° de Enero de 1894 es como sigue:

Valor de la Deuda interna consolidada, seis millones veinticinco mil novecientos veinte pesos (6,025,920), á razón de diez y seis libras esterlinas (£16), por cada cien pesos, £964,144.

Valor de la Deuda exterior, £890,300.

ART. 3°. De conformidad con las bases del arreglo aceptado en Londres el día 20 de Mayo del corriente año por la Junta General de tenedores de bonos de ambas deudas, los antiguos títulos con sus respectivos cupones pendientes, se cambiarán por nuevos títulos de la expresada Deuda Exterior del 4 por ciento en la proporción siguiente:

A. Por cada *cien libras* (£100) de la Deuda Exterior de la emisión de 1887, se darán *setenta y cinco libras* (£75) de la nueva emisión del 4 por ciento.

B. Por cada *cien pesos* ó sean *diez y seis* libras de la emisión referida de 1887, se darán *quince* libras (£15) de la nueva emisión del 4 por ciento.

En caso de que faltaren algunos cupones se rebajará su valor de los nuevos títulos, en la proporción que fijen de acuerdo el Ministro de Guatemala en Londres y los Agentes para el servicio de la deuda.

ART. 4°. La nueva emisión se hará en bonos que lleven anexos cupones para el pago de intereses desde el 1°. de julio del corriente año.

ART. 5°. El cambio de bonos se hará en Londres con intervención del Ministro Plenipotenciario de Guatemala.

ART. 6°. Los bonos de la Deuda Exterior de Guatemala del 4 por ciento devengarán intereses á razón de 4 por ciento anual, que se pagarán en oro en Londres el 30 de diciembre de cada año. Se destinará ademas anualmente la cantidad de *quince mil libras* (£15,000) como fondo de amortización para el rescate de la deuda.

ART. 7°. El rescate mencionado de bonos se verificará destinando el referido fondo de amortización de *quince mil libras* esterlinas (£15,000) á compras en el mercado y tendrán lugar en Londres cada seis meses.

ART. 8°. Para el pago puntual de intereses y fondos de amortización, el Gobierno pondrá cada dia 1°. de julio á disposición del Agente que, de acuerdo con él, designe en Guatemala la Corporación de tenedore de bonos extranjeros, la cantidad necesaria en bonos del impuesto de exportación de café para cubrir lo que importa el servicio del empréstito en el año siguiente.

ART. 9°. Durante diez años contados desde el 1°. de Julio de 1895, se mantendrá el actual impuesto de un peso y medio oro (seis chelines de moneda inglesa) por cada quintal de café que se exporte, y el expresado impuesto se pagará exclusivamente en bonos de dicha renta. Si por cualquiera causa los expresados bonos no alcanzaren para el servicio del empréstito, el Gobierno se entenderá con el Consejo de tenedores de bonos extranjeros para que se establezca otra garantía competente.

ART. 10°. Todos los gastos de conversión y pago de la deuda serán de cuenta del Gobierno.

ART. 11°. Los bonos de la Deuda Exterior de Guatemala del 4 por ciento serán firmados por el Ministro Plenipotenciario de Guatemala en Londres, y su forma y valores serán los que se convengan entre dicho Ministro Plenipotenciario y los Agentes para la conversión en Londres.

ART. 12°. Los bonos expresados de la Deuda del 4 por ciento y sus cupones quedan libres de cualquier impuesto ó contribución de Guatemala.

ART. 13°. Todos los detalles necesarios para la ejecución de la conversión se arreglarán y convendrán entre el dicho Ministro Plenipotenciario en Londres, á quien dará instrucciones el Gobierno, y los agentes de la conversión.

ART 14°. Queda derogado el Decreto número 394 de 29 de Agosto de 1887 y demás disposiciones en todo lo que se opongan al presente.

ART. 15°. La Secretaría de Hacienda queda encargada de la ejecución de este decreto y de disponer lo conveniente respecto de todos los arreglos y detalles que sean necesarios para llevarlo á debido efecto, pudiéndose conforme las circumstancias lo demanden dar los poderes y facultades que se requieran al Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República en Inglaterra, ó á otras personas.

ART. 16°. El Gobierno dará cuenta de este decreto á la Asamblea Legislativa para su aprobación.

GUATEMALA.

DECRETO RELATIVO Á UNIFICAÇÃO DA DIVIDA NACIONAL DA REPUBLICA.

Secretaria da Fazenda e Credito Publico. Decreto n. 514 sobre a disposição da divida externa.

ART. 1. A divida exterior consolidada e a interior tambem consolidada da Republica de Guatemala, reconhecidas ambas pelo Decreto n. 394 de 29 de Agosto de 1877, ficam unificadas e consolidadas em uma só divida, da importancia nominal de um milhão seiscentas mil libras esterlinas, sob a denominação de "Divida Exterior de Guatemala de 4 por cento."

ART. 2. O total da divida de Guatemala liquidada no dia primeiro de Janeiro de 1894, é como segue:

Importancia da Divida Interna: seis milhões vinte cinco mil novecentos pesos, á razão de dezeseis libras esterlinas por cada cem pesos.

Importancia da Divida exterior: oitocentas noventa mil cento quarenta e quatro libras esterlinas.

ART. 3. De conformidade com as bases do arranjo feito em Londres a 20 de Maio do anno corrente pela Junta Geral de possuidores de apolices de ambas as dividas, os antigos titulos com seus respectivos coupons pendentes serão trocados por novos titulos da referida Divida Exterior de 4 por cento, na proporção seguinte:

(A) Por cada cem libras da Divida Exterior da emissão de 1887, se receberão setenta e cinco libras da nova emissão de 4 por cento.

(B) Por cada cem pesos, ou dezeseis libras da emissão referida de 1887, se receberão quinze libras da nova emissão de 4 por cento.

No caso de faltarem alguns coupons, se deduzirá seu valor dos novos titulos, na proporção que fixar o Ministro de Guatemala em Londres, de accordo com os Agentes para o serviço da divida.

ART. 4. A nova emissão será feita em apolices com coupons annexos para o pagamento de juros desde o primeiro de Julho do anno corrente.

ART. 5. A troca das apolices se fará em Londres por intermedio do Ministro Plenipotentiario de Guatemala.

ART. 6. As apolices da Divida Exterior de Guatemala de 4 por cento vencerão juros de 4 por cento por anno, pagaveis em Londres em ouro, no dia 30 de Dezembro de cada anno. De mais, proporcionará-se annualmente a quantia de quinze mil libras como fundo de amortização para a extinção final da divida.

ART. 7. A referida redempção de apolices se effectuará pela compra no mercado, por meio do referido fundo de amortização, e terá lugar cada seis mezes em Londres.

ART. 8. Para o pagamento punctual dos juros e fundos de amortização, o Governo pôrá cada primeiro dia de Julho á disposição do agente que, de accordo com esse, nomear em Guatemala a Corporação de Possuidores de Apolices Estrangeiras, a quantia necessaria em "Bonos" do imposto de exportação de café, para cobrir a importancia do serviço do emprestimo no anno seguinte.

ART. 9. Durante dez annos contados do primeiro dia de Julho de 1895, manterá-se o actual imposto de um peso e meio em ouro por quintal de de café que se exportar, e o referido imposto se pagará exclusivamente em "Bonos" da dita renda. Si por qualquer motivo os ditos bonos não estiverem sufficientes para o serviço do emprestimo, o Governo se entenderá com o conselho de possuidores de apolices para o estabelecimento de outra garantia competente.

ART. 10. Todas as despezas de conversão e pagamento da divida serão de conta do Governo.

ART. 11. As apolices da Divida Exterior de Guatemala de 4 por cento serão assignadas pelo Ministro Plenipotentiario de Guatemala em Londres, e a forma e valor das mesmas serão taes que de accordo se adopterem pelo dito Ministro e os Agentes para a conversão em Londres.

ART. 12. As apolices referidas da divida de 4 por cento e seus coupons ficam livres de qualqer imposto ou taxa de Guatemala.

ART. 13. Todos os detalhes necessarios para effecturar a conversão serão arranjados entre o referido Ministro Plenipotenciario em Londres, a quem o Governo dará instrucções, e os agentes da conversão.

ART. 14. Ficam annulados o Decreto n. 394 de 29 de Agosto de 1887 e todas as outras disposições contrarias ao presente.

ART. 15. A Secretaría da Fazenda fica encarregado da execução deste decreto e de dispôr o que convier em relação a todos os arranjos e detalhes necessarios para leval-o a devido effeito, podendo-se, conforme as circumstancias exigirem, dar os poderes e faculdades que forem precisos ao Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica, na Inglaterra, ou a outras pessoas.

ART. 16. O Governo dará conta deste decreto á Assemblea Legislativa para sua approvação.

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The henequen fiber (hemp) exported from Yucatan during the month of September amounted to 30,244 bales, with a total weight of 10,827,614 pounds. The average price realized was 6½ cents per pound, thus yielding the sum of $703,705 to the producers. This is approximately what this industry produces monthly in Yucatan.

It is stated that the Federal Government offers to contribute $25,000 per month during the next ten years towards the fund which the city council is preparing to raise for the improvement of the drainage of the capital and its sanitary condition, made practicable now by the completion of the Valley Drainage.

Extensive deposits of coal of good quality, have been recently discovered near the city of Juarez. Steps will be taken at once to obtain a concession for building a railway to the coal fields, and developing the mines.

A new light-house has been erected at the entrance to the harbor of Tuxpan, the light being first shown on the 10th of September. The light is a fixed white one, and even in foggy weather may be seen over six miles distant.

NICARAGUA.

DUTY ON FOREIGN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

The Department of State is advised by Consul O'Hara that the government of Nicaragua, by proclamation dated September 6, 1895, imposes a tax of $1.50 per litre on all foreign alcoholic liquors of the grade of fifty degrees Centigrade imported into the Department of Zelaya, District of Sequia.

Spirits of a higher alcoholic strength than fifty degrees Centigrade shall pay a duty of 3 cents for each degree above fifty. This regulation is not applicable to the free port of San Juan del Norte.

WITHDRAWAL OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BLUEFIELDS.

Under date of September 28, 1895, Consul Thomas O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, advises the Department of State of the withdrawal of the Morgan Line Steamships from the service between Bluefields, Nicaragua, and New Orleans.

Consul O'Hara reports that the export duty on bananas (3 cents per bunch) shipped from Bluefields to the United States between January 1 and July 1, 1895, amounted to $35,000, Nicaraguan currency, equal to $17,500 gold.

SALVADOR.

I.

DECREE OF MAY 2, 1895, RELATIVE TO CONSULAR INVOICES.

ARTICLE 1. Shippers of goods must declare under oath, or in an equivalent manner, at the foot of every Consular invoice that the mark, number, weight and contents of the packages enumerated in the invoice are similar to those which they ship, and the Consul, or his Deputy, must certify to the authenticity of the declaration and that the shipper or firm effecting the shipment enjoys a good reputation in the place.

ART. 2. Should the declaration be inaccurate, the consignee of the goods must pay double the duties, and the Customs offices of the Republic shall refuse to admit all other shipments or invoices of the same origin.

ART. 3. The Consul, or his Deputy, shall give notification to the person or company making the shipment of the penalties prescribed in the preceding article and shall refer to this notice in his legalization.

ART. 4. The present decree shall be applied without prejudice to the provisions contained in the decree of May 17, 1893, and it shall enter into force three months after its promulgation for goods imported via Panama or proceeding from the Pacific coast, and six months after, for goods imported via the Strait of Magellan.

II.

DECREE OF MAY 8, 1895, MODIFYING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

ARTICLE 1. The Customs tariff shall be modified as follows:

13. Tissues of cotton, unbleached, such as "*manta*" and "*mantadril*"	kilog.	0 20
Tissues of cotton, bleached, such as madapolam, "*bogotanas*," calico domesticos "*estribilla*," sailcloth, canvas for embroidery, cretonne and the like	kilog.	0 40
Lime, slaked or not		free.
Sulphur in pieces	kilog.	0 05
Sulphur, flowers of	do.	0 10

75.	Brooms and brushes of straw or esparto, of all kinds..	do.	0 05
14.	Flour, superfine	do.	0 02
116.	Frames, wooden, for pictures, gilt or not.....	do.	0 30
101.	Instruments, scientific, of all kinds.....	do.	0 01
116.	Wood: doors, windows, Venetian blinds, show-cases, mouldings or lists not varnished, and similar articles.....	.....	free.
155.	Plants, live.....		do.
8.	Liqueurs, strong or sweet, of a strength up to 22° Cartier or 59° Centigrade, in casks or other receptacles exceeding one litre	...kilog.	0 60
	The same, in ordinary bottles of one litre or less... ..	do.	0 30

Wines or liqueurs, strong or sweet, of a noxious composition such as alcoholic molasses, shall be destroyed. Only 22° Centigrade of alcohol shall be tolerated for imported wines; in cases when the wine is of a greater strength, the duty shall be increased at the rate of 5 *centavos* per degree.

ART. 2. Importers of wines and liqueurs shall be required to declare the real alcoholic strength of these articles in their invoices and bulletins. Should it result from the analysis that the wines or liqueurs contain more alcohol than that declared, the importer shall, save in case of an error of one degree, be subject to double the duties.

ART. 3. The present modifications shall be applicable three months after the date of their publication, for goods imported via the Isthmus of Panama or proceeding from San Francisco, and six months after, for goods imported via Cape Horn.

SALVADOR.

I.

DECRETO DE 2 DE MAYO DE 1895 RELATIVO Á FACTURAS CONSULARES.

ARTÍCULO 1°. El remitente de mercaderías hará al pié de cada factura consular una declaración, jurada ó en la forma equivalente, sobre que la marca y número de bultos, su peso y contenido, son idénticos á los remitidos; y el Cónsul, ó el que haga sus veces, certificará la autenticidad de la declaración, y que el remitente es persona ó sociedad que goza de buena reputación en la plaza.

ART. 2°. Si la declaración no fuere verdadera, se castigará con doble aforo al consignatario, y en las oficinas fiscales de la República no volverá á admitirse otra remesa y factura de la misma procedencia.

ART. 3°. El Cónsul, ó el que haga sus veces, advertirá á la persona ó sociedad remitente las penas establecidas por el artículo anterior, poniendo constancia de ello en la respectiva certificación.

ART. 4°. El presente decreto se cumplirá, sin perjuicio de las disposiciones contenidas en el decreto de 17 de Mayo de 1893, y comenzará á regir tres meses después de su promulgación, respecto á las mercaderías que vengan por Panamá, ó procedan de las costas del Pacífico, y seis meses después, respecto de las que vengan por el estrecho de Magallanes.

II.

DECRETO DE 8 DE MAYO DE 1895 MODIFICANDO LA TARIFA DE AFOROS EN LA FORMA QUE SE EXPRESA.

ART. 1. Modifícase la tarifa de aforos en la forma siguiente:

	Centavos.
Algodones en telas crudas, como manta y manta-dril ....kilogr.	20
Algodones en telas blanqueadas, como madapolán, bogotanas, calicó, género de familia, estribilla, lona, cañamazo para bordar, creas y otras semejantes ....kilogr.	40
Cal viva ó apagada.....	libre.
Azufre en fragmentos.	05

Flor de azufre	10
Escobas ó cepillos de paja ó escurpato de toda clase	05
Harina en flor	02
Marcos de madera para cuadros, dorados y sin dorar	30
Instrumentos científicos de toda clase	01
Madera en puertas, ventanas, celosías, vidrieras y molduras sin barnizar y otras semejantes	libres.
Plantas vivas	libres.
Licores fuertes ó dulces, hasta 22 grados Cartier ó 59 centígrados, en barriles ú otro envase de más de un litro	60
Los mismos en botella ordinaria ó de un litro ó menos	30

Los vinos ó licores fuertes ó dulces que sean de fabricación perjudicial á la salud, como las melazas alcohólicas, se mandarán destruir. Solo se permitirá la tolerancia hasta 22 grados centígrados de riqueza alcohólica á los vinos que se introduzcan. Si la tuvieren mayor, se aumentará el aforo en la proporción de 5 centavos por cada grado.

ART. 2. Los importadores de vinos y licores quedan obligados á declarar en sus respectivas facturas y pólizas, la verdadera fuerza alcohólica que aquellos tengan. Si del análisis resultare que los vinos ó licores tienen mas alcohol que el confesado, exceptuando un grado de error, el importador pagará derechos dobles.

ART. 3. Estas reformas comenzarán á regir tres meses depués de su publicación para los artículos que vengan por el Istmo de Panamá ó de San Francisco, y seis meses para los que vengan por el "Cabo de Hornos."

SALVADOR.

I.

DECRETO DE 2 DE MAIO DE 1895, RELATIVO A FACTURAS CONSULARES.

ART. 1. O consignador de mercadorias fará ao pé de cada factura consular uma declaração jurada, ou na forma equivalente, de que o numero dos volumes, suas marcas, peso e conteudo são identicos com os remittidos; e o Consul, ou quem fizer suas vezes, certificará a authenticidade da declaração, e que o consignador é pessoa ou firma social que goza de boa reputação na praça.

ART. 2. No caso de não ser verdadeira a declaração, o consignador será multado no dobro do valor das mercadorias, e nos armazens officiaes da Republica não se admittirá outra remessa ou factura da mesma procedencia.

ART. 3. O consul, ou a pessoa que fizer suas vezes, dará aviso á pessoa ou firma despachante das penas estabelecidas pelo artigo anterior, fazendo-as constar da respectiva certidão.

ART. 4. O presente decreto não deve no seu cuprimento prejudicar as disposições do decreto de 27 de Maio de 1893, e entrará em vigor tres mezes depois da sua promulgação, em tudo que diz respeito ás mercadorias que vierem por Panamá ou procederem da costa do Pacifico, e seis mezes depois, para as que vierem pelo estreito de Magalhães.

II.

DECRETO DE 8 DE MAIO DE 1895, REFORMANDO A TARIFA DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

ART. 1. A tarifa de importação fica modificada da forma seguinte :

Algodões em fazendas cruas, como mantas, etc	kilo.	20
Algodões em fazendas branqueadas, como madpolam, bogotanas, chitas, etc., lona, tela de bordar, creas e outras semelhantes	kilo.	40
Cal viva ou apagada	livre.	
Enxofre em fragmentos		05

Flor de enxofre	kilo.	10
Escovas ou vassouras de palha ou esparto de toda a sorte	kilo.	05
Farinha em flor	do.	02
Molduras de madeira para quadros, dourdas ou não	do.	30
Madeira em portas, janellas, gelosias, caixilhos e molduras, não envernizados, e outros semelhantes		livres.
Instrumentos scientificos de todas as especies	kilo.	01
Plantas vivas		livres.
Licores fortes, até 22 gráus Cartier ou 50 centigrados, em barris ou outro vaso de mais de um litro	kilo.	60
Os mesmos em garrafas ordinarias, de um litro ou menor	do.	30

Os vinhos e licores fortes ou doces que sejam de fabricação prejidicial á saude, como o melaço alcoholico, mandarão-se destruir. Só permittirá-se a toleraucia até 22 graus centigrados de forçá alcoholica para os vinhos que se importarem; e no caso de elles terem maior, augmentará-se a avaliação na razão de 5 centavos por cada gráu.

ART. 2. Os importadores de vinhos e licores ficam obrigados a declarar nas respectivas facturas a verdadeira força alcoholica que tenham esses. Si resultar da analyse que os vinhos ou licores contem mais alcohol do que o declarado, salvo caso de erro, o importador pagará direitos duplos.

ART. 3. Estas reformas começam a entrar em vigor tres mezes depois de publicadas, para os artigos que vierem pelo isthmo de Panamá ou de São Francisco; e seis mezes para os que vierem pelo "Cabo de Hornos."

SANTO DOMINGO.

BONDS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Dominican Congress has just passed a very important decree affecting the interests of the holders of the bonds of the Republic of Santo Domingo. The interior debts which had been incurred from time to time, and principally to its own citizens, bore varying and high rates of interest, and it was found desirable to fund all of these debts, together with others which had become due to persons abroad, into one consolidated issue. Among the latter debts were those growing out of the Franco-Dominican difficulties some time since, and which were so amicably and satisfactorily settled early in the present year through the intervention and good offices of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York.

The decree referred to applies to the entire issue known as "French-American Reclamation Consols," amounting to $4,250,000, and declares that although the government believes that the security already given by the contracts approved by the Congress is ample and sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund thereon, yet it is desirous of making these securities exceptional in their character and absolutely safe in the hands of the foreign holders. Therefore it decrees that if for any unexpected reason the revenues appropriated for the interest and sinking fund of the French-American Reclamation Consols should be insufficient on February 1 and August 1 of each year, then there should be retained from the current budget for government expenditures a sufficient sum to make up such deficit, and the same be paid over to the bondholders.

The San Domingo Improvement Company, acting as the virtual trustee and agent for the foreign holders of these bonds, directly collects all the Customs revenues of the Republic, and pays over to the government the amount arranged in its contracts for the current expenses thereof. As this decree directs the Company to retain from the regular budget payments the amount necessary to cover any possible deficit that may arise in any unforeseen contingency, it will be apparent that as the budget is absolutely the first charge on all the Customs receipts the deficit, if any should occur in the regular payments for interest and sinking fund, becomes a first mortgage as against the entire Customs revenues of the Dominican Republic.

URUGUAY.

The custom house at Montevideo yielded in the month of July last 883,000 piastres, as against 731,000 in July, 1894. The rise in the value of wheat has given a great impetus to agriculture in Uruguay. The general outlook for cattle growing is encouraging. Money is abundant, and there have recently been large sales of city and country properties at prices which have produced some amelioration of the previous dullness.

AUSTRALIAN LIVE STOCK IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

From the following account given in the South American Journal, it would seem that the recent attempt to introduce into the markets of England live cattle and sheep from Australia did not realize the expectations of its projectors.

"To such of our readers as are concerned more particularly with the great pastoral industries of the River Plate, the issue of the experimental consignment of live Australian cattle and sheep to this country by the "Southern Cross" has been looked for with considerable interest, not altogether unmingled with feelings of anxiety and apprehension. The animals were landed at Deptford, as required by the regulations, and on Monday last they were offered for sale. On that day an Argentine gentleman, now in London, intimately identified with the River Plate cattle trade, proceeded to Deptford with, he tells us, a little trepidation, and he has favored us with the results of his observations. We may say at once that what he saw and learned there has quite removed from his mind any fear of Australian competition. He was convinced that, solely owing to distance from England, there is no danger of the Australians offering any serious embarrassment to the prospects of a growing and profitable live cattle trade with this country from the Argentine Republic.

"The bullocks were undoubtedly fine animals when they started, but, alas, they were not so on their arrival here. The long voyage and rough weather experienced in rounding Cape Horn had told its tale, and as 10 per cent. had died on board, one can imagine how badly the rest must have fared. They were large animals, but too old, apparently averaging

six years, and ought to give, our informant says, a 750 pound carcass. They sold at various prices, averaging about £16, and leaving a loss to the shippers of some £4 per head. Cattle must be very cheap in Australia, indeed. In the Plate, with its cheap lands and fine climate, it is impossible to put cattle of similar class on board a ship for less than £8, and we are assured that the bullocks were placed on the Southern Cross at £5 per head. Then, however, the trouble commenced, as it costs £14 per head to get them to Deptford and about another pound for landing, keep in Deptford, drivers, commission, &c.

As for the sheep, they were a sorry lot. "Surely Australia can send something better," remarks our correspondent. They were mostly cross-breeds of no particular merit, with some Merinos, all too light. They only averaged 22s., leaving a loss of some 10s. per head.

"I do not know," he continued, "if the plucky Australians will try it again on a larger scale, but it cannot be done at a profit Small lots of twenty or thirty animals carefully installed in the best place on a ship may arrive in good condition and sell well, but it will never be a business. If those I saw are a fair sample I think they would look better frozen. The Australians still have a good chance of making some money in sheep if they can send them thirty pounds heavier."

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
- Buenos Aires.
- Cordoba.
- Rosario.

BOLIVIA—
- La Paz.

BRAZIL—
- Bahia.
- Para.
- Pernambuco.
- Rio Grande do Sul.
- Rio de Janerio.
- Santos.

CHILE—
- Antofagasta.
- Arica.
- Coquimbo.
- Iquique.
- Talcahuano.
- Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—
- Barranquilla.
- Bogota.
- Cartagéna.
- Colon(Aspinwall).
- Medillin.
- Panama.

COSTA RICA—
- San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
- Puerto Plata.
- Samana.
- Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—
- Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—
- Guatemala.

HAITI—
- Cape Haitien.
- Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—
- Ruatan.
- Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—
- Acapulco.
- Chihuahua.
- Durango.
- Ensenada.
- Guaymas.
- La Paz.
- Matamoras.
- Mazatlan.
- Merida.
- Mexico.
- Nogales.
- Nuevo Laredo.
- Paso del Norte.
- Piedras Negras.
- Saltillo.
- Tampico.

MEXICO—*Continued.*
- Tuxpan.
- Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—
- Managua.
- San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—
- Asunción.

PERU—
- Callao.

SALVADOR—
- San Salvador.

URUGUAY—
- Colonia.
- Montevideo.
- Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—
- La Guayra.
- Maracaibo.
- Puerto Cabello.

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14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela	5
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia (contained also in Hand-book)	5
16. Commercial Directory of Peru	5
17. Commercial Directory of Chile	5
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico	15
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay (contained also in Hand-books)	5
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21. Import Duties of Mexico, revised	15
22. Import Duties of Bolivia (contained also in Hand-book)	20
23. Import Duties of Salvador (contained also in Hand-book)	5
24. Import Duties of Honduras (contained also in Hand-book)	10
25. Import Duties of Ecuador (contained also in Hand book)	5
26. Commercial Directory of Argentine Republic (contained also in Hand-book)	5
27. Import Duties of Colombia (contained also in Hand-book)	5
28. Commercial Directory of Central America	10
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48. Import Duties of the Argentine Republic (contained also in Hand-book)	25
49. Import Duties of Haiti (contained also in Hand-book)	10
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51. Hand-book of Nicaragua	50
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53. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America	40
54. Hand-book of Paraguay	50
55. Hand-book of Bolivia	40
57. Hand-book of Honduras	50
58. Hand-book of Salvador	50
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63. How the Markets of Latin America may be Reached	40
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THE MONTHLY BULLETINS.

Subscription price of the Monthly Bulletins for the fiscal year, July to June, inclusive, per annum	$1 00
Single copies	10

In addition to general information, the Monthly Bulletins contain special information as follows:

The October Bulletin ('93) is a special Bulletin on Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Brazil and other South American countries.

November ('93).—Special information regarding Coal and Petroleum in Colombia.

December ('93).—Special information concerning Minerals and Mineral Resources of northwestern Nicaragua; Nitrate Deposits, etc., in Colombia, and Coffee in Haiti, Guatemala and Mexico.

January ('94).—Special information on Marble Deposits in Colombia.

February ('94).—Costa Rica at the World's Fair, and Railways in South America.

March ('94).—Ramie Culture in southern countries, and India Rubber in Colombia.

April ('94).—SPECIAL COSTA RICA BULLETIN.

May ('94).—Tariff Modifications in Mexico.

June ('94).—Import Duties of Guatemala (REVISED).

July ('94).—American Live Stock; Price of Public Lands in Mexico.

August ('94).—American Live Stock—continued; Coffee in Peru.

September ('94).—American Live Stock—continued; Amendments to new Guatemala Tariff; The Reciprocal Commercial Arrangements of the United States under Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1890.

October ('94).—American Live Stock—continued; Cotton Industry in Argentina.

November ('94).—Continued articles on above subject; Venezuela Banking Laws.

December ('94).—American Live Stock—continued; Consular Fees, Mexico and Central America.

January ('95).—New United States Tariff Act, in Spanish and Portuguese.

February ('95).—American Live Stock—continued; Tariff Changes, Mexico; Custom House Law, '95, Argentine Republic; New Tariff, British Honduras; Rights of Foreigners, Honduras.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

March ('95).—Tariff Changes, Argentine Republic; Tariff Changes, Guatemala.

April ('95).—Production and Consumption of Coffee; Chilean Currency Conversion Bill; Venezuela, New Law of Public Lands.

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CLINTON FURBISH,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 1, 1895.

These publications may be purchased from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American republics, and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value of U. S. gold and silver.	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.96,5 (fixed).	Gold—Argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ Argentine Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.48,6.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis.	0.54,6 (fixed).	Gold—5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1 and 2 milreis.
Central America	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	Gold—Onza and divisions. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.91,2 (fixed).	Gold—Escudo ($1.82,4), doubloon ($4.56), condor ($9.12,3). Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	Gold—Condor ($9.64,7), double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.92,6 (fixed).	Gold—Doubloon ($5.01,7). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Silver.	Sucre.	0.48,6.	Gold—Condor ($9.64,7) and divisions. Silver—Sucre and divisions.
Mexico	Silver.	Dollar	0.52,8.	Gold—Dollar ($0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dols. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Haiti	Gold and Silver.	Gourde.	0.96,5.	Silver—Gourde.
Peru	Silver.	Sol.	0.48,6.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and Silver.	Bolivar.	0.19,3 (fixed).	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominations were coined two years ago.

and $1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where Used.	U. S. Equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centavo	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic Meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
do	Cuba	1.59.0 bushels.
do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
do (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.

Denomination.	Where Used.	U. S. Equivalents.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pounds.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do do	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do	Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds.
do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2.700 Cuadras (see cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America	38.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
do	Mexico	33 inches.
do	Paraguay	34 inches.
do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Millimeter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Millimeter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (100 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2,471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following named countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, United States of America, United States of Colombia and Venezuela.